THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SUPERIOR COURT—ONSLOW COUNTY.

Henry W. Petteway, Administrator, Plaintiff, of Peter Ambrose, deceased, *Against* Julia A. Petteway, Wm. D. Bryan, Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry, Defendants. | Petition to sell Real Estate to make it Assets.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry reside beyond the limits of this State, and have property in this State, and that the Plaintiff has a cause of action against them, It is ordered that publication be made once a week for six weeks in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry and Peter B. Barry, of the filing of the petition in this action, and directing them to appear before this Court on or before the 25th day of July, A. D. 1870, and answer the petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a decree of sale awarded *pro confesso* as to them.

It is furthermore ordered that a summons and copy of the petition for each of the said Defendants be sent by mail, directed to their respective Postoffices.

Witness my hand and official seal, SEAL at office in Jacksonville, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

A. C. HUGGINS,
Clerk Superior Court Onslow County.
april 29 12-w6w*

$100 TO $250 *per month guaranteed. Sure pay.*—Wages paid weekly to Agents everywhere, selling our *Patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Lines*. Business permanent. For full particulars, address

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AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
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Foster Cotton Planters, Lancaster Cotton Planters, Dickson Georgia Steel Sweeps, 7 00
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Plows No. 6, 10, 11, 50, $2 50 each.
Cotton Gins, all kinds.
Cotton Presses of every make. Address
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Newbern, N. C.
april 1 8-3m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE FOREWARNED against trading for a note made by me to Messrs. Tolar & Mulford, for eight hundred dollars due August 1st, 1870, as I have paid it in full and have their receipt to that effect.

May 26th, 1870. W. J. TOLAR.
may 27 16—3m

NEW MUSIC BOOK.

The Wreath of Gems.

A Collection of the most popular Songs, Ballads and Duets of the day, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte.

Boards, $2 50. Cloth, $3 00. Cloth, full gilt, $4 00. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington St, Boston.
CHARLES H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
june 10 18—w1w

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

DOING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
oct 22 37-1ych

STATE NEWS.

HEAVY rains reported in nearly every portion of the State.

ARCH. C. HUNTER has been appointed Postmaster at Hillsboro'.

EXCELLENT crops in eastern North Carolina.

HUCKLEBERRIES five cents per quart in Newbern.

EMILY GRIER, colored, charged with incendiarism, has just been acquitted at Superior Court.

THERE was a very heavy freshet in Orange county last week. Much damage was done to mills and crops.

RANSOM HARRISON, colored, was shot by one Ransom Poachn, in Raleigh, on Wednesday night.

THE Standard asserts that the trade of Raleigh has increased one hundred per cent since the war.

THERE are 19 Insurance Companies now represented in Raleigh. Of these, 10 are Life, and 9 are Fire Companies.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.—Thomas R. Jernigan has been nominated for the House in Hertford.

DR. C. L. COOK, of Wilkes, has been nominated for the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Wilkes, Alexander and Ashe.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT!—HENDERSON IN MINIATURE!—SEQUENCES OF RADICALISM! HONOR TO A CONSERVATIVE NEGRO!—Gradually, from mouth to mouth; silently, whisperingly, we got the news that, on last Monday night, the last of our little town was to be burned. Strangely, mysteriously, through the honesty of a good, noble, Conservative negro, the people of Washington have been saved from the fate of Henderson. A plot has been developed for the burning of the town; developed in time; parties arrested, (all negroes,) and, thus far, the destruction stayed.

If the Standard can see the hand of a Ku-Klux in this, let him see it.

We hereby warn our neighboring towns to be on the alert, for there is a gang of these floaters, without our homes prowling over the country.—Wash. *Intelligencer.*

MR. GEO. F. M. DAIL, Conservative nominee for the Legislature from Greene county, has been compelled to decline on account of ineligibility.

THE Episcopal Festival in Fayetteville last week, netted about $300.

PORTIONS of the Chatham Railroad have been washed away by the late heavy rains.

VERY heavy rains and much damage to crops in the neighborhood of Wilson.

Heavy rains everywhere in this State and badly injured crops is the cry.

HON. C. C. CLARKE has been mentioned for the Congressional nomination by the Conservatives of the Second District.

IT is estimated that not less than 100 acres cotton, along the line of the Neuse river, in Wayne county, are now under water.

The *Standard* learns that the Forestville paper mill has been washed away by the recent freshet in the Neuse, and that two bridges have also been swept away.

THE Legislature of Virginia has passed a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners to ascertain and fix the boundary lines between that State and the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland.

DR. R. G. BARHAM, of Wilson, has received and accepted the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York. We learn this fact from the *Plaindealer.*

THE *Sentinel* says: W. A. Allen, Esq., the Conservative candidate for the Senate in the 12th District, is doing good service and displaying an activity and energy worthy of imitation. He addresses the people of Richlands, Onslow county, on Saturday next, and on the following Monday he speaks at Jacksonville.

Windy Billy Henderson makes one falsehood the sponsor for another, as witness the following:

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
6TH DISTRICT N. C.,
SALISBURY, June 1st, 1870.

In relation to the "Notice to Distillers," published in the "Old North State" of the 6th of May, I wish to make an explanation.

I intended to add, in another paragraph, that the bill making the changes stated had only passed one House the second reading, but that I had no doubt it would speedily pass both Houses and become a law.

It was in anticipation of its passage that I intended to notify distillers to make preparations.

W. F. HENDERSON,
Assessor.

DISMISSAL OF THE RAILROAD AGENT AT WHITAKERS.—We learn that one Thompson, who was appointed Railroad Agent at Whitaker's Turn Out in this county, to succeed young Griffin, who was so brutally murdered last fall, has been recently dismissed by the railroad authorities for an alleged misappropriation of funds belonging to the Company. It is stated that Thompson's books show that he is some $2,000 in debt to the railroad, and as it is doubted whether his bond is solvent there is strong probability that the loss will fall on the Company.

Thompson was taken to Rocky Mount on Saturday, on the charge of larceny of the Railroad funds. B. H. Bunn, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and Dossy Battle, Esq., fot the prosecution. After hearing the evidence and the arguments in the case, Justice Fountain decided that it was not larceny, and the accused was discharged.

Thompson, in co-partnership with one Owens, has been carrying on a grocery and liquor store at Whitaker's for several months, and the Railroad authorities charge that he has been embezzling their funds on private account. The matter will no doubt be fully investigated hereafter.—Tarboro' *Southerner.*

CONSERVATISM IN WESTERN N. C.—We were pleased to meet a large number of prominent citizens from all parts of the West last week, and better pleased to learn from them that the Conservative and Democratic candidates, in almost every Western countywill certainly come off victorious in August next. The true people of the west are rallying as one man, in support of the Reform party.

Asheville *Citizen.*

For the Journal.

"INTO EACH LIFE SOME RAIN MUST FALL."

Truly said, perhaps, and yet it seems to me,
So many hearts could read the words and see
No shadow of themselves in't all, and all,
For only have they lived where sun does fall,
Where air is ever light, and never presses down
The cares that crowd, and crowd in thorny crown,
Upon the brows that silver shines above,
Over the heart that has no dream of love
To brighten dark, dark days, with happy sighs,
Into such lives the rain does fall, and lies
In pools of tears, beneath the weary feet,
And shadows follow on, and come to meet
From every side. Into each life some rain,
Oh! yes, but then for some it ripens grain
Of joy, and happiness—it falls in golden showers,
Its every drop a joy, and fills the blessed hours
With blissful hopes, or ripened fruits of love,
And over all the bow shines clear above,
And scatters firm its royal, radiant hues,
A benediction from the Heavenly dues;
Can such, say into each? I tell you no!
'Tis when the storm clouds heavy, black and low,
Gather and break, and break, one upon one,
Until the season of its wrath is done,
Until it has lain waste some garden fair,
And grafted all the plants with seeds of care,
That when the next rain falls, will wake and grow
Through sun and shine, or bleakest winters snow,
And naught shall kill the sorrow, that the rain
That falls in many lives does bring, naught stop the pain
That follows broken faith—joys swept away
In all the dreariness of a rainy day;
Oh! damp, and cold, and chill, are many days I wean.
Thank God! it is the border land between
A part we know not, and a bright to come.
Into some lives oh! yes—but there are some
Whose fiercest storms are April showers,
Whose darkest days, May's golden hours;
But into each life a day will fall,
When through the rain and care and all,
A voice will come to bid us throw away
This memory, or *that* of rainy day,
And come beyond, where storms and tears are never,
To come beyond forever, and forever.
How little will it brook when comes the call,
That into our lives, the rain did fall.

SCOTT.

The Springfield Republican reports that Mlle. Nilsson's American engagement will be under the management of P. T. Barnum.

Ohio State Democratic Convention—Nominations, Resolutions and Platform.

COLUMBUS, June 1.

The Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock a. m. The attendance is the smallest for years. Of 573 delegates 350 are present.

Hon. L. D. Campbell was elected permenent chairman.

The following nominations were made: Secretary of State, Wm. Heisley, of Cleveland, Supreme Judge, R. O. Harrison, of London; Comptroller of the Treasury, John H. Heaton, of Belmont; Members of the Board of Public Works, Wm. Spencer of Licking, and Gen. Geo. W. Andrews, of Anglaise.

The chairman of the committee on presentation submitted the following:

Resolved, That we denounce the present tariff, as well as the substitute lately introduced in the House of Representatives from the committee on ways and means, as a gigantic robbery of the labor and industry of the country; that they are solely designed to advance the interests of a few thousand monopolists, and that this should no longer be submitted to; that no candidate for Congress or for any other office is worthy of support who is not in favor of a low tariff which will closely approximate to free trade; that in the arrangement of any tariff all the necessaries of life should be absolutely free of duty.

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unbearable in its oppressive action; that it should be remodeled; that its annoyance of stamp licenses, tax upon sales and incomes, should be abolished; that taxes should be collected by State and county officers, and that the multiplication of officers is unnecessary, except to eat out the resources of taxpayers, and that we pledge ourselves to effect reform in this particular.

Resolved, That we denounce profligacy in the present administration of the Federal government; the corruption which has entered all its official stations; the favoritism which, overlooking fitness for office, has appointed to positions of public trust friends or tools of those who control the public patronage, and the imbecility which directs the destinies of the republic without apparent purpose, and manages its affairs with such embarrassment and disaster to the national interests, and of its disregard of its citizens abroad.

Resolved, That land monopoly is one of the great evils of our country, and against the spirit of our institutions; that while our public lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homes for actual settlers, we therefore denounce the recent action of Congress making grants to mammoth railroad corporations, which are already too powerful, and may become dangerous to a free people.

Resloved, That we regard the act recently passed by Congress to enforce the fifteenth amendment as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, an invasion of the rights of the States, subversive of the best interests of the people, and therefore demand its repeal.

Resolved, That the power of the Federal government to assess and collect taxes on bonds of the United States is clear and unquestioned, and we demand of Congress that a rate of taxation equal to a fair average of the amount levied in each State on money loaned shall be assessed and collected from all investments in bonds.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the system of national banks, and demand the repeal of the law creating them, and that in the place of the notes of such banks treasury notes of the United States shall be substituted.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio sympathize with the efforts of all people struggling for self government, and denounce the truckling of the Federal government to Great Britian and Spain, and the efforts of the party in power to reduce whole States in our Union to a condition of vassalage to the general government.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democrats are extended to our Senator, Allen G. Thurman, and the Democratic Representatives in Congress who, though in a small minority, have bravely contended for Democratic principles and the interests of the people; that upon the foregoing platform we cordially invite all electors of Ohio, without regard to past differences, to vote for the candidates we have nominated.

The resolutions were adopted with a few dissenting voters, and after a speech by Mr. Heisley the convention adjourned.

Raising Boys Better than "Women's Rights."

An exchange gives the subjoined description of a true woman—one who unites good conservative sense with the strictest feminine propriety. It must be extremely refreshing in some sections:

There is a woman out in Joliet with a few emphatic ideas on the topics which agitate the bosoms of a portion of her sex, and she talks in this way: "I just don't believe in these new women notions. I have raised six boys—five of them vote now, and the other will soon be old enough. Then I will have six votes. Now, these good-for-nothing women who have fooled their time away, and never raised a single boy, come around and want every woman to vote for herself. I don't believe in such nonsense. I have raised my six boys, and I'm going to have every one vote for me. Those women who go lecturing around the country instead of raising boys have no business to vote any way. And when they say that they are just as good as I am, and have a right to vote themselves, if they have no boys to do so for them, it is not true. If they are as smart as I am, why did they not raise some boys to vote for them? I tell you, I do not intend to be cheated out of my six boys by any such good-for-nothing folks. I guess that the world would come to a pretty pass, in a mighty short time, if the women all took to goin' around lecturing on wimmin's rights, instead of raising boys."

The Next Congressional Election.

The next Congressional election, says Forney in his Philadelphia *Press*, "will be the most important held since the fall of 1868. A new House of Representatives must then be chosen, and besides, one United States Senator from each of the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska. Many of the present Representatives were elected by such small majorities that there can be no certainty as to the politics of their successors. Seventy-eight received majorities ranging from forty-one—given to Reading, of Pennsylvania—to twenty-five hundred. Nine Democrats and fifteen Republicans hold their seats by less than six hundred majority. One of the most prominent issues upon which the campaign must necessarily be fought, is that of the tariff."

A BOMBSHELL IN THE CAMP.

How the Radicals in Washington Received the Result of the New York Election.

D. P. writes from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial:

There is no denial of the fact that the election in New York has had a somewhat depressing effect upon the government people here, who, up to that event counted their two-thirds majority in Congress, and swung on as if there were no constituences taking note of their shortcomings. That the City of New York, under the corrupt control of the most infamous organization known to political humanity, should exhibit a huge majority in favor of the Democracy was expected. But the result in the rural districts fills our friends with dismay. It is the handwriting on the wall, and means death.

And yet, judging from the talk of Republican officials heretofore, one would gather that the defeat of the Republicans in a triumph of the Democracy was an event to be expected, and, whether pleasant or not, one to be regarded with philosophical indifference. But death, however long anticipated, cannot be made familiar. We look the inevitable calamity in the face until the face assumes that form, and then we shrink in dismay. I take my meals at Welcker's, where quite a number of Congressmen feed, and the morning the news reached us, and each man opened his morning journal to read the news, a dead silence, a deep gloom, fell upon the room, so marked that a stranger would have taken us for a collection of undertakers, refreshing ourselves upon the cold baked meats of a funeral.

The mass of the thieves and swindlers that have crowded upon the Republican craft, until it is fairly swamped, for the first time begin to realize that their days are numbered—their doom sealed. What with this iniquitous protective tariff that grinds down the multitude that a few may prosper; what with the hard times and the thousand and one gigantic legislative swindles for a few monopolists, the people sicken and cry out for a change.

Old Pig-iron says, in the deepest tone of a voice that sounds like echoes from a rotten coffin: "The Demo-cratic partee will never consent, sir, to a re-duc-tion of the tariff. The leaders may advocate such a ru-in-ous pol-i-cee when out of pow-er, but when in power, s-i-r, they dare not."

Poor devil, I think I see him begging a protective tariff from the Democracy. The instincts of that celebrated organization are not so keen and perfect as they once were, but enough are left to control the party on that subject, and indeed, all others of a financial sort. A Democrat is a man who hates taxation. The support of a government of any sort is very offensive to him, and the leaders are popular so long as they cater to this healthy prejudice. Jack Cade's financial notions, as portrayed by Shakespeare, are peculiarly Democratic. I see Jack in Congress now, returned by a constituency in the full exercise of Democratic interests in the direction. The Hon. Wm. Mungen is a true type of the Democracy. He is their Jack Cade to-day, and his idea of a financial policy is to wipe out old scores and to begin again. This sort will have the next House of Representatives, and not the learned Brooks and volatile Cox, who represent the Democratic bondholders.—Wait until Brick Pomeroy & Co. put in an appearance, and then let Kelley plead for a protective tariff. It will be good fun to note how such financiers will receive and act upon such propositions. And it will be, further on, great comfort to see how the people will rally around and sustain these gentlemen in their short cut to prosperity. I think I hear Brick on the floor promulgating his idea of a financial treatment of the national debt.

Railroad from Quincy to Bainbridge.

The Quincy Monitor reports that Mr. Green, with an organized engineer corps, has been engaged during the past week in running an experimental line from that point to Bainbridge.

General M. S. Littlefield and several Northern gentlemen of capital are at the head of this enterprise, and we have no doubt (judging from the energy they displayed in the construction of the road from Quincy to Chattahoochee) but what, with a little assistance, they will put it through.

From the Florida line to Bainbridge, by uniting with the B. C. & R. R., they would have the State aid of this road to the amount of $12,000 per mile.—Bainbridge *Sun.*

Ha! ha! ha! Won't the North Carolinians laugh (on the wrong side of their mouths *possibly*) when they hear that Littlefield has quit them and their squeezed dry, played out, bankrupt old State—that he has shaken its dust from his feet and dedicated his eminent talent as a "developer" to the service of another State.

Why it's a loss to sit down and shed oceans of tears over. Littlefield and "other Northern gentlemen of capital" developed the resources of North Carolina to the tune of four or five millions or thereabouts, and when the people, in a transport of gratitude, wanted to entertain him at their expense the remainder of his virtuous life he—modest man that he is—fled to Florida! We have never known a people so non-plussed as were those excitable North Carolinians. We shouldn't wonder if they didn't send a deputation down after Littlefield yet, and make him wear all these blushing honors, anyhow. We should hate to see any of the developers of Georgia resources—His Honor, Judge Avery, for instance—treat us in that kind of style. And for fear General Littlefield might serve us such a shabby trick, we implore him to stop at Bainbridge. Don't come developing any further in this direction, if you please, Littlefield.—Macon *Telegraph.*

Holden on Stephens.

The murder of Mr. Stephens, ex-State Senator of North Carolina, one of those mysterious outrages which occasionally disgrace the best communities, and which has been, as yet, traced to no political origin, has nevertheless been seized upon by the Radicals of that State as political capital.

Mr. Nye submitted in Congress a telegram reciting the disappearance of Stephens, and the finding of his body after his murder, in a room of the Courthouse, at Yanceyville. Not satisfied with doing this, and withdrawing the unfounded inference that Stephens' death was due to political causes, Mr. Nye next read a telegram from Gov. Holden, stating that the colored delegate, Wilson Carey, of Caswell county, had been driven from the county, and calling upon Congress for interference.

In our North Carolina exchanges we find that Gov. Holden, on the day after sending this telegram, received a letter from the said Wilson Carey, in which Carey makes no mention of having been "driven from his county," which statement was obviously false and made up for special purposes.

What those purposes are we are at no loss to gather. Holden grasps at every opportunity to poison the minds of Congress and the Northern people against the State whose Governor he is, and whose Governor he cannot hope to remain longer than the moment when the people shall acquire the right of electing their own officers.

Such an occurrence as the death of Stephens was, of course, a god-send to him. But, so zealous and industrious is he in his infamous trade of fostering hatred to his own people that he adds not only a false inference, but a lying statement of an independent matter.

The situation of our friends in North Carolina is so deplorable that nothing remains to them but endurance and a trust in time. For the day must come when they can rid themselves of Holden and his crew. And none know better than themselves that that day is not hastened by infractions of the law. Not only their perception of their interests, but their love of law and right leads them to abhor such outrages as this murder of Stephens, from whatever motive arising, and no community could surpass the zeal with which the citizens of North Carolina will see to it that his murderers are brought to justice.

Petersburg *Index.*

From the Syracuse Journal, May 28.

Melancholy Results of a Frolic.

A sad accident occurred at Jordan on Wednesday afternoon, by which one young man lost his life and two others were injured. It appears that Charles Meach, son of Mr. George Meach, of Cayuga county, met Garry Fowler and Stephen Manwaring, of Peru, some four miles east of Jordan, when a proposition for a "jolly time" met with unanimous approval. The party visited several drinking places and became somewhat intoxicated and boisterous.—Passing through one of the streets, they took possession of a team and lumber wagon belonging to a Mr. Fowler, and commenced a circuit of the streets of the village at a furious pace. They had not proceeded far, however, when the team took fright and became unmanageable, running through the street at a fearful pace. In rounding a corner of the street the wagon was overturned and the three young men were thrown violently upon the ground. People who were witnesses of the scene went to their relief and found Meach dead. His neck was broken. Manwaring suffered the fracture of one arm and Fowler sustained severe though not dangerous contusions. The injured men were kindly cared for and the deceased removed to the proper place.

The Late Bishop Kemper.

Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Wisconsin, who died last week in the 83d year of his age, was educated at Columbia College, New York, and shortly after was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church. He commenced his ministerial labor as an assistant to Bishop White, in the united parishes of Christ, St. Peter's, and St. James's Churches in Philadelphia. He remained in that city for twenty years, when he was called to St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn. Dr. Kemper was consecrated missionary bishop of Missouri and Indiana in September, 1835. In June, 1854, he was elected Bishop of Wisconsin, and accordingly resigned his missionary field for that of a regular diocese. He was one of the pioneers of the Episcopal Church in the Northwest, and to his labors much of the prosperity of the church in that region is due. He was the third bishop in order of seniority, and his loss will be a source of great grief with his associates, and with all who are able to appreciate the extent and value of his Christian labors.

A Skillful Surgical Operation.

Dr. Alan P. Smith, of Baltimore, performed last week another of those skillful operations in surgery which are fast winning for him that same eminence in his profession which his father, Professor N. R. Smith, has so long and justly enjoyed. A servant woman living with Mr. James Mackubin near Ellicott City, has been suffering for several years past, and but recently discovered that it was caused by the formation of a "fatty tumor" on her left shoulder. It had grown so large as to seriously impair the use of her arm, and gave her great suffering through her breast. Mr. Mackubin, who regards her with great partiality, for her unvarying fidelity, both as one of his former slaves and since the emancipation, took her at once to Baltimore and placed her under the care of Dr. Smith. On Tuesday of last week he removed the tumor whilst the patient was under the influence of chloroform, and without the least suffering to her whatever, and on Monday she returned home. We are pleased to hear that she is quite well, save the stiffness about the wound, which is not yet entirely healed.

Ellicott City *Times.*

Confederate Memories.

Will it ever become burdensome and annoying to the people of the South to read or hear of the Southern Confederacy—its glories, its triumphs, its defeats? Is it so now? Has not the Lost Cause already began to fade away from our memories, and any recital connected with it become wearisome to us? We hope not. For the Confederate cause was not a mere struggle for political independence. It was the embodiment of grand principles—principles older than the American Constitution—principles older than the American Government—principles that have come down to us from the earliest ages, which nor time, nor tyranny, nor war can ever efface. They may be trampled down; but only to rise again purer and more beautiful than before. If we forget the Lost Cause, we forget the principles of which it was the offspring. If we grow weary of the Lost Cause, we grow weary of all that was good, and great, and noble in American history. Its memories we need not be ashamed of—its glories we may well be proud of. For its living heroes we should cherish the highest respect; for its dead defenders the most solemn reverence. No victor's crown shall wreathe the brows of the former—no mausoleums of triumph shall be erected over the remains of the latter; but in the hearts of a grateful and an unforgetful people monuments of gratitude may be erected for all time, which neither the storm of time nor the decay of ages can deface or destroy. This let us do. This let us always do. Let no craven submission to policy—no corrupt desire for office, no cowardly fear of tyranny, ever come between us and the principles which were once so dear to us—which for all time to come should be dear and sacred in our memories.—*Banner of the South.*

Bishop McIlvaine will sail from New York on the 4th of June, in the steamship City of Brooklyn, for Europe.

TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

Interesting Particulars—Directions for Taking It.

Yesterday the United States Marshals and their assistants commenced taking the ninth census of the United States. Gen. Francis A Walker is the superintendent of the ninth census, and the schedules have been prepared by him under the act of May 23d, 1850. The first schedule enumerates dwelling houses, families, persons, with their names, ages, sex, color, profession or occupation, value of real and personal estate, place of birth of persons, their parentage, whether married or single, educated or not, constitutional relations, &c. The constitutional relations referred to are whether the person enumerated is a citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and if, being such citizen, his right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than participating in rebellion or crime. The information required under this head is conceded in the directions of the department for the guidance of assistant marshals to be a matter of some delicacy.

The enumerators are instructed: "Many persons never try to vote, and therefore do not know whether their right to vote is or is not abridged. It is not only those whose votes have actually been challenged and refused at the polls for some disability or want of qualification who must be reported in this column, but all who come within the scope of any State law denying or abridging suffrage to any class or individual on any other ground than participation in rebellion or legal conviction of crime." Assistant marshals are therefore required carefully to study the laws of their own State in these respects, and to satisfy themselves in the case of each male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, whether he does or does not come within one of these classes. Upon the answers to the questions under the head of "constitutional relations" will depend the distribution of representative power to the general government, and it is therefore considered important to have absolute accuracy.

The second schedule gives the number of deaths during the year, causes thereof, &c. The third schedule gives the productions of agriculture, name of owner of land, number of acres, cash value, live stock, &c. The fourth schedule is for the products of industry, and will show the name of the corporation, company or individual producing, motive power, number of hands employed, material used, value of products, &c. The fifth schedule will show social statistics, as follows: Valuation of property, taxation, pauperism, crime, libraries, wages, colleges, academies and schools, newspapers and periodicals, religion, with all particulars covering the above.

The department expresses its determination to protect the citizen in all his rights in the present census, and declares that "no graver offence can be committed by assistant marshals than to divulge information acquired in the discharge of their duty. All disclosures should be treated as strictly confidential. Information will be solicited of any breach of confidence on the part of assistant marshals." They are also enjoined to approach every individual in a conciliatory manner, and strive in every way to relieve the performance of their duties from the appearance of obtrusiveness.

The assistants to the marshals are paid as follows: Two cents for every name taken; ten cents for every farm; fifteen cents for every productive establishment of industry; two cents for every dead person; and two per cent. of the gross amount of names enumerated for social statistics, and ten cents per mile for travel. The law provides that each assistant after qualifying shall perform his duties by a personal visit to each dwelling-house, and to each family in his subdivision, and shall ascertain by inquiries made by some members of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information, but if not, then of the agent of such family; shall also visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines or other places respecting which information is obtained and entered in his blanks, then his memoranda shall be read to the person furnishing the facts for revision.

There is a penalty for refusing to furnish the required information to the assistants. The act provides that every person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family, in case of the absence of the heads and other members of the family, shall be an agent of such family, and is required to render a true statement of the information required, on pain of forfeiting thirty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt by the assistant, to the use of the United States.

The Baltimore "Sun" says:

In connection with the census considerable feeling has been shown in Congress upon the subject of the Congressional apportionment, the West favoring an increase in the number of members of the House, while the East desires to retain the existing ratio. There has been no legislation as yet on the subject, and the census itself would seem to be a necessary condition precedent to any intelligent apportionment.

The facts as to the relative population of the two sections, without which no just action can be taken, must first be ascertained, and, as the East will resist, the relative wealth and taxation also, though these have not been hiterto recognized as a basis of representation. The East must consent to become a waning power in the House of Representatives, but the West also claims that the provision of the "absolute" constitution by which each State, large or small, shall have two members of the Senate, gives an undue preponderance in numbers to that body, and that if Rhode Island and Delaware have two Senators each, Illinois should have four or six.—This is probably the only practical and the most formidable shape in which the old controversy about State rights is likely to be soon revived.

A Mystery of the Past—Strange Discovery of a Skeleton—Murder of a Quarter of a Century Ago Brought to Light.

It is only a few days since the numerous officials of the City Hall were thrown into a fever of excitement by the discovery of the skeleton of a woman boxed up in a narrow space in one of the dark cellars of that building. The workmen who had been engaged in cleaning out the accumulated filth of a quarter of a century stood back aghast at the spectacle which met their gaze, vividly recalling the butcheries of Colt, Probst, Tranpmann and company. But the horror of the poor Milesians at the City Hall was as nothing compared with that of a Mr. Frederick Brissel, a contractor, of No. 630 Sixth street, and his men, upon being confronted last evening with the skeleton of a man standing erect between the weatherboard and chimney at the old frame house No. 265 Riving street.

Mr. Brissel was tearing down the house in question preparatory to building a new one, when the skull of the skeleton, grim and ghastly, was suddenly revealed by the falling away of some plaster. The whole wall was removed as quickly as the fears of the trembling laborers would permit, and in a short time the full skeleton was taken out of a place in which it must have reposed for almost half a century.

The police, on being notified of the case, hunted up a colored woman named Deborah Groomer, who had been a resident of the room in one of the walls of which the skeleton was found for upward of twenty-five years. She professed entire ignorance of its existence, and showed, by her frightened appearance, to be more surprised than the laborers. She had often heard strange noises at night about the room, but had always attributed them to rats and mice.

No fragments of clothing were discovered around the skeleton, nor could anything be found to indicate that a body had been put in there with the clothing on. All the circumstances point at the affair as a murder. No medical student would go to the trouble of hiding a skeleton in a place where its removal would involve almost the tumbling down of the house.

Rivington street was once the abode of a gang of cut-throats, who used to operate extensively along the East river, and this fact may to some extent account for the presence of the skeleton.

Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest, and he may possibly throw some light upon what is at present shrouded in mystery.—New York *Commercial.*

From the Yankton (Dakota) Dakotian, May 28.

Western Criminality and Western Vengeance—A Wife Seducer Shot Until the Infuriated Husband Says He "Won't Shoot any More."

On last Saturday Charles Gustavison, who has been working for David Nelson, a well-to-do farmer on the opposite side of the river, in Nebraska, came over to Yankton. David Nelson is a married man, and has a wife like other men. The wife, being of the weaker sex, was susceptible of being led out of the path of virtue, which was accomplished by Gustavison, who has been concerned in the unlawful business for over two years. After Gustavison left for Yankton Nelson got a full confession from his wife in relation to the part she had been playing for over 2 years. Nelson did not storm or rage or shoot the woman, but quietly left for Yankton.—He found the destroyer of his happiness, yet said nothing about the fearful revelation. They both transacted business in town. Towards the evening Nelson loaded his pistol and they both returned across the river, and proceeded through the timber towards Nelson's house. Gustavison did not suspect what a tornado was coming until he was shot by Nelson. The first ball entered back of the ear and came out under the jaw. Gustavison turned round and asked Nelson what he was doing, whereupon Nelson and he got into a rough and tumble. Nelson got his enemy down and shot him again. This ball entered near the centre of the skull, and passed through the head, coming out under the chin. Gustavison after this got up and ran off, firing another shot as he fled away, which missed. Nelson then remarked that, "I won't shoot him any more." The wounded man was cared for by Dr. Van Velsor, and the chances are that he will recover. The wife of Nelson had two children during the period of her criminal intercourse with Gustavison.

Breaking It Gently.

When the lamented Judge Bagley tripped and fell down the courthouse stairs and broke his neck, it was a great question how to break the news to poor Mrs. Bagley. But finally the body was put into Higgins' wagon and he was instructed to take it to Mrs. B., but to be very guarded and discreet in his language, and not break the news to her at once, but do it gradually and gently. When Higgins got there with his sad freight, he shouted till Mrs. Bagley came to the door. Then he said:

"Does the widder Bagley live here?"

"The *widow* Bagley? *No*, sir!"

"I'll bet she does. But have it your own way. Well, does *Judge* Bagley live here!"

"Yes, Judge Bagley lives here."

"I'll bet he don't. But never mind—it ain't for me to contradict. Is the Judge in?"

"No, not at present."

"I jest expected as much. Because, you know—take hold o' suthin, mum, for I'm a going to make a little communication, and I reckon maybe it'll jar you some. There's been an accident, mum. I've got the old Judge curled up out here in the wagon—and when you see him you'll acknowledge yourself that an inquest is about the only thing that could be a comfort to *him!*"

A "Princess" on the Rostrum.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Princess Editha, who calls herself the daughter of Lola Montez and King Leopold of Belgium, lectured to-night in Steinway Hall, on the "Social Condition of Woman, what she was, is, and should be." She was introduced by Mrs. Cady Stanton, but soon after she commenced speaking was interrupted by an inquisitive auditor, anxious to gain information as to her paternity.

The princess defied and the audience suppressed him, and he soon left the hall. Miss Editha then proceeded to condemn the members of Sorosis as a party of talkers instead of workers, and to advocate reform in dress as the first step toward reform in politics and morals. The Princess announced that she would appear on Broadway to-morrow in new parliamentary costume. She made no attempt to defend her mother's character, as had been announced, saying she had seen her mother but four times.

The Friends.

The orthodox branch of the Society of Friends are holding their annual session in New York. Greetings by letter have been received from Friends in all parts of the civilized world, except Philadelphia. The Friends' organization of the latter city, it appears, do not correspond with those of any other.

A young man sent his father (an old farmer in the country) his photograph, accompanied with a request for aid, as he was poor, and required money for the necessaries of life. The old man looked over the photograph, and then responded: "You can't be very poor, to be living among marble vases and statues, and flowers, and nice furniture, such as your picter shows."

DIED.

In this city on the morning of the 3d instant, Mrs. ANN MARSHALL, consort of the late Captain Thomas Marshall, aged 76 years.

On Saturday morning, June 4th, ADAM, infant son of Adam and Virginia G. Empie, aged 8 months and 5 days.

"And Jesus called a little child unto Him."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870.

From Raleigh—Judge Shipp for Attorney-General.

Special to the Journal.

RALEIGH, June 8, 1870.

Judge W. M. Shipp, of Charlotte, was to-day nominated by the General Executive Committee for Attorney-General of North Carolina. The Executive Committee of our (the Third) Congressional District, will call a Convention, to be held at Fayetteville on Thursday, June 23d.

E.

Medical Convention.

We copy from the Warrenton *Gazette* a very pleasant letter from one of Wilmington's recent guests in attendance upon the Medical Convention. These echoes are pleasant reminiscences of the events of the week.

The Enforcement Bill.

The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment has been signed by the President, and is now the law of the land. It is probably the most dangerous and lawless act yet passed by Congress. It is most outrageous in its provisions, unconstitutional in its scope and unrepublican in its intentions. The Missouri *Republican*, while admitting the difficulty of comprehending, says, "it looks like a re-enactment of the "old fugitive slave law, with the whole "white race as its victims, the negroes for "exclusive beneficiaries, and the army "and navy of the United States for its ex-"ecutioners."

From the following brief synopsis, for which we are indebted to the Norfolk *Virginian*, it will be seen that its provisions are very sweeping in their scope, and effect an almost total change in the form of our government. The rights and liberties of the whole people are embraced in its enactments, and the powers of the United States Courts are so enlarged and the interference of the military so explicitly ordered, that in all electoral matters our State officials and State courts are powerless. Under the operations of this act there is no longer even the shallow pretence of the rights of States over elections within their borders. United States officials, from judges down to spies and informers (and the latter seem to be important and indispensable appendages of our modern Republican government), have the entire control over elections. They can prosecute, try and give judgment on charges of evasion and infraction of the law. It encourages a dangerous system of espionage and fosters civil contests by giving informers one-half the fines inflicted, and by encouraging litigation in Federal Courts over disputes at the polls in regard to violations of the act. This law goes far towards making our Federative system of government a centralized and military despotism.

First section enacts that all persons qualified to vote shall be allowed to do so.

Second section enacts that if there be any prerequisite for voting, the person appointed shall give to *all persons* equal opportunities to perform such prerequisite. Penalty five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved, five hundred dollars to the Government, and imprisonment not less than one month, nor more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

Third section enacts that *the offer to perform* such prerequisite shall be held to be a performance, if it fail by reason of "the wrongful act or omission of the party entrusted with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance, and subjects the person wrongfully refusing, or omitting to receive, count, certify, register or report the vote to the punishment prescribed.

Fourth section enacts that any person, or combination of persons who, by force, bribery, threat, "or other unlawful means," shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any person from voting, shall be punished as prescribed in the second section.

Fifth section enacts that any one who shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate persons from, or in, exercising the right of suffrage, by bribery, threats of discharging from employment, ejecting from premises, &c., shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty, fine five hundred dollars or imprisonment, or both.

Sixth section enacts that any combination of persons who shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another for the purpose of violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a felony. Penalty, fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and ineligibility to office.

Seventh section enacts that if, in violating the act, any crime be committed, it shall be punished as the State laws prescribe.

Eighth section gives the United States District Court exclusive cognizance of the crimes, and with the Circuit Court concurrent jurisdiction of the civil causes arising under this act.

Ninth section enacts that the district attorneys, marshals, deputy marshals, commissioners, and *every other officer specially empowered by the President*, "shall be authorized, at the expense of the United States," to institute proceedings against any person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed for trial, &c.; and the Circuit Court can appoint any number of commissioners it pleases.

Tenth section enacts that any person who shall knowingly obstruct any officer, or person assisting him, from making an arrest, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, the person arrested, or shall aid and abet such an attempt, or shall knowingly harbor and conceal a person from arrest, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty, fine one thousand dollars or imprisonment six months, or both.

The remaining clauses relate to the officers and processes of the court and congressional elections.

We are indebted to Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, for his able speech against this monstrous fraud upon the people. He closes his effort with the following protest against the use of the military arm of the Government to interfere with the freedom of elections:

Why, sir, everybody knows that in England it is a punishable fine for any troops to be within a mile of of a voting-booth when an election is going on. It is a punishable offense to have the troops of the realm within a mile of the place of voting; but under this law, forsooth, we are to have the troops of the United States surrounding the ballot-boxes to see that the judges of election discharge their duty! You propose to surround every polling-booth with the troops of the United States, to see that no voter is deprived of his right to vote! I say that such a thing as that is wholly inconsistent with free institutions and with a republican form of government. You are putting the civil under the military authority in its most vital point, when, in the very choice of your civil officers, everything is to be done under the supervision and liable to the interference of the military. Sir, I have seen the time when every man would have been utterly shocked at such an idea, that you could surround the place of election with troops of the United States, under the command of anybody to whom the President of the United States saw fit to confide them, that they might interfere; because if they are there simply as a show they are of no use at all but only an injury, and if they are there to act, then they are to act by somebody's command! This bill does not provide that they are to act upon the call or demand of any civil authority whatever. Upon whose command, then, are they to act? Who is to authorize them to interfere? It can only be upon the command of the military officer who commands them, or this person holding the letter of attorney from the President of the United States, and he cannot be everywhere. He must, therefore, send his officers. Here a lieutenant with a squad of troops at the ballot-box is to decide, this lieutenant of infantry, artillery, or dragoons is to decide when he shall interfere with an election of the people that we used to call the free and sovereign people of the United States. Senators, if you can pass such a bill do it. If you can do it in this country, and quietly and patiently and approvingly do it, then all I have to say is that this country is lost to all sense of freedom, of liberty, and of love for the Constitution.

Nominating Convention.

To-day Republican delegates from the counties composing this Congressional District are to meet in Lumberton, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Congress. There are two prominent candidates for the office, O. H. Dockery and A. J. Jones, and as a nomination by the Radicals of this District is often equivalent to an election, the contest between these two aspirants will be close and determined. Both of them have been busy for weeks, and even for months past, marshaling their forces, and to-day the great battle is to be fought between them.

The Conservatives of the District care but little for the result. If there is any choice at all between the two candidates, the difference is so little that it would not pay to seek it out. The public lives of these men, since the war, have not endeared them to the honest among the Southern people, and they rank with us, to-day, among those who have sold their birthrights and betrayed their friends to aliens and strangers. Whichever one of them may receive the nomination and election, will represent the ignorance and dishonesty, and not the virtue and intelligence, of the country.

It is probable that both Jones and Dockery will go into the fight to-day armed with a plentiful supply of greenbacks and promises of offices and emoluments, for it is an open and undeniable fact that, in this section of the country at least, bribery is now freely used to secure nomination and election at the hands of a corrupt Radical power. Money is potential with the newly enfranchised sovereigns, and a man can now-a-days buy a constituency where formerly, in the good old ante-bellum days, before an internecine war had spewed up its myriads of peculating carpet-baggers, genuine worth and solid merit alone were the passports to official distinction.

The fight for the nomination will be a close one, and it is impossible to speculate, with any certainty at all, on the probable result. Dockery has money, friends and position, and the influence of offices within his gift is a telling one. On the other hand, Jones is an opponent by no means to be despised. He, too, has many friends, and what he may now lack in office patronage he makes up in shrewdness and mendacity. He has announced, we understand, that he will not go into Convention at all, but having laid his wires and already sprung many of his mines, he will quietly take a back seat and await developments. Should he succeed in securing the nomination he will rise in his place and cordially endorse and accept the action of the Convention. On the other hand, should he lose this, he will go out among the "commonality," declare that it is a free fight, and immediately announce himself as an independent candidate for Congress. This, we think, is Andrew Jones all over. His personal popularity in the lower counties of this District is immense; he is bold and unscrupulous in attaining his ends and is persevering and indefatigable in the pursuit of an object. He is a dangerous opponent, and such Dockery will find him before the end of the struggle.

Now is the Accepted Time.

Now is the time when the true Conservatives of this State should be a unit in action, and should stand by each other upon every issue of the day. Radicalism has done much to defeat itself, but the true people of the State must finally kill and bury it so deep that it can never look for another resurrection. The experiences of the last campaign should serve as beacon lights in this. Holden would never have disgraced the gubernatorial chair; Abbott would never have written himself U. S. S. from N. C., and the State credit would never have fallen from 80 to 25 cents on the dollar had there been the proper unanimity among the opponents of Radicalism at the last regular election. There were enough good and true white men in this State to have saved the State from the grasp of Holden and Littlefield had they but have exerted themselves sufficiently to record their vote against the carpet-bag party.

While, always, the future is bright in promises, the past is equally fruitful in its lessons. From these we should learn and should be careful not to be again led blindfold, like sheep to the slaughter. Whatever divisions may now exist in this State to the opponents of Radicalism is a matter for after discussion and should not be allowed to come now so near the surface as to endanger the cause we all have at heart. This should apply to local, as well as to State, differences or prejudices. Everything, for the present at least, should be forgotten;—all but that we are sons of the South, inheritors of the commonwealth of the State of North Carolina, and as such should use our utmost and united endeavors to free our State of the harpies who have fattened on her ruin. And, if we must quarrel at all, let us wait until we have something to quarrel over, for, God knows, there is but little left us now.

The Lumberton Convention.

Below we give a letter from our correspondent at Lumberton, detailing the opening scenes of the Lumberton Convention. Nothing had taken place yesterday, at the time our correspondent's letter closed, but we look for a long favor from him by this afternoon's mail, giving us a full account of yesterday's proceedings:

LUMBERTON, N. C., June 8th, 1870.

Editors Journal:—Our little village is full of Radicals, as their Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress meets here to-day. The different aspirants are hard at work, and money and whisky flow freely. Jones, Dockery, Gizzard French and Galloway are all here. I thought, up to yesterday evening, that Dockery would be the nominee on the first ballot, but the result is now very doubtful, and Jones or Galloway may be the man. They held a meeting in the Court House last night. H. J. McLean was called to the Chair, and Galloway lead off in one of his most bitter speeches, abusing everybody except Grant and Holden and those who support their administration. He took occasion, in his remarks, to villify and abuse Gov. Graham. The Chairman of the meeting, being an old Line-Whig, and a great admirer of Graham, at the close of Galloway's speech arose, very much excited, and stated to the meeting that he felt it to be his duty to vacate the Chair; that this man Galloway had m de one of the most damnable speeches he ever listened to;—he had abused Gov. Graham, the purest man in the whole country, and landed to the skies that infamous scoundrel, W. W. Holden. At this point the Chairman left the chair, and, I understand, says this morning that he is clean with the Radical party.

Parson Sinclair, to restore harmony, took the chair. Price from Wilmington was called for and made a speech for Dockery. Sinclair then took the floor and pitched into Dockery generally, accusing him of endorsing the address of the Conservative party; of condemning Senator Pool's speech, and of dodging on the final passage of the 15th Amendment. Dockery replied to Sinclair. In his opening remarks, he told Sinclair that he had heard it thunder before; that this meeting was gotten up for the purpose of defeating him, and that he, Sinclair, and Galloway, were carrying out the orders of a caucus for that purpose. He, Dockery, promised them that on to-morrow, when this Convention opens regularly, he would cram down their throats the vile slanders they had uttered against him here to-night. Dockery was unusually bitter on Sinclair, and the man fairly withered under his remarks.

To-day, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the thing opens in earnest, and, from the beginning, you may imagine what a time they will have. If anything of unusual interest happens I may let you know.

Yours, PEE DEE.

On the 1st inst. there appeared in this paper a communication from Fayetteville, signed M., giving a full and succinct account of the murder of the McLeod family, in Cumberland county, on the 24th ult. In it there was the following paragraph: "Suspicion is inclined to one Henry Collins, formerly of Moore county, who has frequented that neighborhood, and some of the mulatto desperadoes from Robeson county, as the guilty parties."

In reply to this, Henry T. Collins, formerly of Moore, but at present from Richmond county, writes us on the possible supposition that he was the Collins referred to by our correspondent, and sends certificates to prove his character and that, on the occasion of the murder, he did not leave the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, where he is now engaged in sawing lumber for Mr. Noah Gibson.

We are glad to be able to state that this Mr. Henry T. Collins is not the person spoken of in our correspondent's article. The Collins referred to is now in hiding in the swamps of Moore and Cumberland counties, as we have been informed by the author of the communication, who is now in this city, and we hope that such papers as have published the first fact will also give publicity to this, and so render the explanation which we think due one whom we have reason to believe is a peaceful, law-abiding citizen.

Whittemore.

The return of the reverend carpet bagger Whittemore to Congress, by the large majority of eight thousand, is a pretty good commentary on the state of affairs in the district from which he hails. This man, a South Carolina representative in Congress, was some months ago expelled from that body, of which his own party form a sweeping majority, for open bribery. No sooner is the fact of his expulsion announced, than he shoulders his carpet-bag and again migrates to South Carolina, where he is re elected to the Congress from which he had just been expelled, to fill his own unexpired term. Certainly rascality must be at a premium in the District from which he hails.

FALLING IN OF THE PEE DEE BRIDGE.—On last Thursday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, the false works, supporting a portion of the W., C. & R. R. R. bridge, over the Pee Dee river, gave way while Mr. Robert Harvey, the contracter, and eight of his men were upon it. These were all seriously injured, Mr. Harvey more than any of the others. His wounds were, an injury of the right heart and right hip, but he was reported yesterday as being much better, as were also all of the injured men.

The Pee Dee is bridged at a point where there is an island near the middle of the stream thus making, as it were, two divisions of the bridge. That portion of it on the Anson, or further, side, is about one hundred yards long, and is of two spans. It was the false works supporting these spans, and not the bridge proper, that gave way. The injury was caused, it is thought, by the pressure of the freshet water on the works, and not from any deficiency in the construction. The completion of the bridge will probably be delayed about one month by the accident, and Mr. Harvey, who we hope will soon have recovered, will urge it forward in time for the crops of the Fall.

It is proper to state here to our readers that this information reached us on Friday last, but that it was withheld, by especial request, until fuller particulars could be obtained.

The Jewish Massacre.

The latest advices are to the effect that the alleged Roumanian massacre of the Jews was a falsehood from beginning to end. A telegram from London, dated June 5th, says: "Dispatches from the United States announce the receipt there of reports of massacres of Jews by Christians in Roumania. No advices have reached here on the subject, and the Continental news agencies deny that there have been any recent outrages upon the Jews of Roumania. A dispatch from Bucharest states that a riot occurred last week at Botuschaly, a village in Moldavia, during a local election. It is described as an ordinary political disturbance which was quelled without the interference of the troops."

[CIRCULAR]

To the People of Columbus County.

Fellow citizens:—In the Spring of 1868, you were called on to vote on the new Constitution, and to elect State and county officers. At that election your kind suffrage assigned me to be your Representative in our State Legislature. The trust you reposed has been discharged, and it is now proper that I should thank you for the honor conferred. In the performance of my duty much was encountered that did not meet my approval. My judgment upon all questions of legislation that were before us will be indicated to you by the record which I have made, and to which I invite your attention. My term of office being at an end, the time approaches when it will be your duty and your privilege to elect my successor. Lest my silence should be misunderstood by many of my friends who have expressed a desire to vote for me again, I must say to them that I am not a candidate, and trust they will excuse me from a second term. Thanking you again, fellow-citizens for the complimentary manner in which you have repeatedly entrusted me with official duty, I desire to express the hope that, by a strict adherence to a correct political faith, the burthens of oppression and heavy taxation, which false legislation has imposed on our people, will soon be removed. Wishing the people of our county, State and whole country the highest degree of peaceful prosperity,

I am, fellow-citizens,
Your ob't serv't,
D. P. HIGH.

Whiteville, N. C., April 7, 1870.

For the Journal.

Conservative Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Conservative meeting of Brunswick County, held in April last, the delegates from the several townships of Brunswick met at the Court House, in Smithville, on Monday, the 6th of June, 1870, to nominate candidates for the several offices of the County, which become vacant in August next.

The Convention was organized by calling Col. S. D. Thruston to the Chair and Mr. J. H. Mints to the Secretary's table.

The several townships, being called, all were found to be represented by their proper delegates.

The following rule was adopted for the government of the Convention in selecting the several candidates, viz.: That each township be entitled to five votes, and the person obtaining the majority of all the votes should be declared the nominee of the Conservative Party for the County.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot by townships for the several candidates, which resulted as follows:

For House of Representatives—Peter Rourk.

For County Commissioners—Joseph Green, William Waters, R. W. Woodside, Thos. G. Drew, J. H. Mints.

For Sheriff—S. P. Swain.

For Register of Deeds—S. D. Thurston.

For County Treasurer—J. H. Thees.

For County Surveyor—J. N. Bennet.

For Coroner—J. H. Dosher.

It was further resolved that the Chairman appoint ten delegates to the Conservative Congressional Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: D. C. Allen, D. S. Cowan, Jno. D. Taylor, F. W. Potter, J. W. Galloway, G. W. Swain, Jesse Lancaster, F. M. Galloway, J. H. Brooks and J. H. Mints.

On motion the Chairman was added to the number.

The following resolution was adopted, that the Chair appoint ten delegates to attend any Senatorial Convention that may at any time be called by this Senatorial district. The Chairman announced the following: Jos. Green, J. D. Taylor, O. D. Holmes, T. C. Drew, C. O. Mercer, J. R. Swain, W. R. Sellars, W. G. Pugh, R. W. Woodside and J. L. Wescott.

Motion carried that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the "Wilmington Journal" and "Star."

On motion the Convention adjourned
S. D. THRUSTON, Chairman.
J. H. MINTS, Secretary.

GRAND DISCLOSURES—BRIBERY.—G. M. Arnold, one of the speakers at the Indignation-Bolting Meeting of Tuesday night, made the following announcement of the names of the men whom he stated were bribed, and the price given them during the Convention. The boldness of the denunciation is deserving of attention:

James Wilson, although he had pledged his vote to Schenck, was induced to cast the same for Burney, influenced by a promise of the support of the Price-Rice faction for the next mayoralty, a position which Arnold declares he has been long seeking and will be yet longer in obtaining.

Stephen Keyes was induced to change his views and vote by the promise of a nomination to the Legislature. Failing in that he was made a nominee for the position of County Commissioner.

Rufus Garris was bought for eighteen dollars and a seat on the Board of Commissioners.

Hugh Wells was purchased by the Burney faction for one barrel of flour, two pounds of coffee and three hams.

C. M. Galloway sold out for seven pounds of coffee and fifty pounds of bacon; and lastly, Chas. Foy placed himself at the low rate of twenty yards calico for his "old woman."

So much for the county.

But Arnold went still farther. He charged that D. Rumley, that poor fellow, as he termed him, had in his employ, paid by the Government, four men, to wit: Price, Sampson, Galloway and Burney, at a salary of $1,500 each per annum, who never went to the Custom House except to draw their pay, and yet, Mr. Rumley certified each month to the Department at Washington that these men had fully performed the work entitling them to their compensation. This is the clique, Arnold asserts, that are all Dockery men.

Arnold also pitched into L. E. Rice "a few." We have heard men abused, but we have never heard a man so completely abused as Rice was. There wasn't a spot on him that was not branded with some hard name. But, if he can stand it, we can.

It is a free fight—count us out.

From the Warrenton Gazette.

Medical Convention.

WARRENTON, N. C., June 1, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me, through the columns of your excellent journal, to give your numerous readers a short account of a visit to Wilmington during the session of the 25th annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina: We took the cars at Warrenton depot Tuesday, the 23d, and after a most disagreeable ride of ten hours or more we reached the city. We quickly alighted and were received by the committee of arrangements, consisting of Drs. T. F. Wood, Thomas, Bellamy, Love and Walker, who were in readiness with their carriages to take members of the convention to their temporary but pleasant homes. And here let me pause just long enough to pay a just tribute to the efficiency, courtesy and untiring efforts of the committee. Wilmington has just cause to feel proud of her physicians. They seemed to regard neither time, trouble nor expense in their efforts to please and make agreeable the visit of their brothers of the medical fraternity.

Wednesday morning the Convention was called to order by its efficient President, Dr. C. J. O'Hagan. The Doctor is a genial gentleman, and discharged his arduous duties with dignity, ability and impartiality. The profession from all portions of the State was ably represented, and we were glad to see that the spirit of medicine and its followers was onward and upward, and in a few years will be ranked first among the living sciences.

After a very harmonious meeting of two days, during which time a great deal of important business was transacted, but especially interesting to the profession only, the society adjourned to hear the address of Dr. C. T. Murphy. The Doctor evidently bestowed much care and study on his address, and it was an effort well worthy of his clear head, generous heart and comprehensive ideas.

We have many learned men in the profession, and it would appear invidious to individualize; but suffice it to say, that such lights as Satchwell, Johnson, Thomas, Kelly, Haywood, Somerell, McKey, Whitehead, and others among its founders, the profession owe a debt of gratitude for having elevated the standard of medicine, and made the society an ornament to the State.

Friday morning the members of the convention, through the kindness of the physicians and citizens of Wilmington, were invited to take an excursion on the splendid steamer Gov. Worth, down the Cape Fear to the Forts, and by special invitation your correspondent accompanied them. There were on board about 100 of Wilmington's fairest daughters, and lovelier women I never met. Environed by so much intellect and beauty, it would be unjust to individualize, and I will only say that if there are not a goodly number of brilliant weddings in the hospitable city of Wilmington next winter, it *wont* be the fault of the young physicians who attended the convention. *But*, young gentlemen of the "Code Medical," I fear you are forestalled, for such worth and beauty as the Wilmington ladies possess could not long remain unsought.

The very excellent committee who had charge of the boat and its delighted passengers, consisting, as well as I recollect, of Drs. Satchwell, Wood, Bellamy, Walker and Love; and, if possible, they surpassed in the thoroughness of their preparations, the elegance of their arrangements, and in their efforts to please and make comfortable anything that it was ever my good fortune to witness. The committee had provided an excellent band of music, and as the noble steamer turned her head down stream and gently drifted upon her path, the band broke forth in its sweetest "refrain," and as the sweet, soft notes came floating past us, recalling so forcibly those admirable lines by Cooper—

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased
With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave."

"Sets" were formed, and that most fascinating of all amusements, the dance, begun. Next came dinner, and such a "dinner." The wines were as fine and delicate in flavor as the perfumes that are wafted from the shores of "Araby the blest."

On nearing Fort Fisher we heard such a pop—pop—popping—we involuntarily thought of war and its terrible consequences, but on rushing to the saloon to ascertain the cause of such an unusual noise, we found that it was war—or rather a battle—and raging fiercely, too; not of the giants, however, but of the Doctors and champagne bottles. It seems that they had made a vigorous onslaught, and as each bottle was attacked it sent up its loud but merry protestations at being so summarily disposed of.

During dinner an incident occurred which was particularly gratifying to the delegation from this county. Dr. Satchwell proposed a toast, and finished by paying a glowing tribute to the worth, intelligence and the beautiful and charming women of Warren, which met with a response from your correspondent.

As we approached Fisher the overwhelming recollections of former days—days of strife and blood—crowded upon us, and it appeared we could see our scarred veterans, as they stood on the ramparts beneath the bursting bombs and whizzing bullets, bidding defiance to their foes. Yonder, thought we, is the parapet from which the gallant Lamb cheered and sustained his noble soldiers. That to the right is where the fearless Whiting spilt his life's blood; and down to the left is the spot where the Federals faltered, mowed down in ranks, as they advanced to the charge. As we gazed on the frowning walls of a place made historic by the sanguinary struggle which was fought over it, we forgot the scenes of hilarity which surrounded us—every other thought vanished from us—and we were forcibly reminded of the sentiment of Dr. Johnson, at Iona, where he says, "To abstract the mind from all local emotions would be impossible if it were endeavored, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of the senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by bravery, wisdom or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

As the shadows of evening began to envelop us in their quiet embrace, our vessel bent her course homeward, and after one of the most pleasant days we ever spent, we returned to the hospitable city of Wilmington.

We have so far omitted, but not forgotten, to mention that accomplished journalist, Major Engelhard, of the Wilmington *Journal*. * * * * * We never met the Major before, but already he has the best *niche* in our memory. Long may he live to enjoy the good things of this life, and soon may we again have the pleasure of taking him by the hand.

While in the city we of course took a "stroll" and was surprised to find so many evidences of prosperity. The city has nearly or quite twenty thousand inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing, both in size and importance. We up country people have too little intercourse with the Eastern portion of the State, and by no means realize the advantages to be gained by a full communication with the people of the coast. Wilmington is the first city in the State, both in size and location, and our people should give her a liberal share of their trade. We were informed that a line of fine steamers would soon commence running direct to Europe, taking out cotton and returning with emigrants. We were really gratified to find so much life and vitality in the city. Her merchants are enterprising and energetic; her mechanics skilled; her capitalists far-sighted and adventurous, and from early dawn till the shadows of twilight the busy hum of the laborer may be heard. The advantages of Wilmington, in a commercial point of view, are patent to any one who will reflect for a moment, and we sincerely hope that the people from this section of the State and further west will no longer allow themselves to be blinded to their true interests, but will at once throw their trade into the enterprising city of Wilmington, and thus aid her in becoming, as she certainly will, the mart of North Carolina.

Nor are her farmers behind her merchants in enterprise and intelligence. The Cape Fear Agricultural Society has been but recently organized, and already they have elegant grounds for their Fairs, a large membership, and offer liberal premiums and great inducements to the most successful followers of Triptolemus. Then let us mingle more with our eastern friends; know them better, and perhaps instead of sending our products to fatten the cities of other States our own would be built up, and thus make us a wealthier and more influential people.

But already we have written too much, and will close with a most sincere wish of meeting the Wilmingtonians ere long, and by advising all who love beautiful women, generous hospitality, courteous attentions, elegant dinners to visit Wilmington.

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From the Albany Journal.

A Romance in Real Life—A Young Man Loses a Wife by a Foolish Act—Subsequent Happy Re-union.

About three years ago a good looking, stalwart young mechanic went from this city to accept an advantageous offer in the town of Salem, Washington county. Being unmarried and rather fond of society, it was not long before James West, as we shall call him, acquired a circle of acquaintances that embraced at least all the prettiest girls in the place. After bestowing attention indiscriminately, thereby causing many hearts to beat with jealous rage and envy, he suddenly became more reserved in his demeanor, and from thenceforth devoted himself to but one, a young lady whose personal attractions were only surpassed by her amiable character and varied accomplishments, named Kate ——, daughter of a well-to do farmer of Washington county. West had evidently heard the admonition that "faint heart never won fair lady," for he pressed his suit with an ardor that soon received its reward, and their engagement was announced.

Six months afterward on a bright sunny day in May the nuptials were celebrated. After marriage they settled down to housekeeping in a neat little cottage, surrounded with all that a happy young couple could desire, and everything seemed to augur well for a long and tranquil life of domestic bliss.

But in an evil hour their bright hopes were shadowed. A former acquaintance happening in the village was met by the young husband, and while recalling old times a social drink was proposed. A faint show of resistance on the part of West, and the drink was taken, followed soon by another. As the liquor mounted to his brain all thought of the sweet young wife at home faded from his mind, and the rest of the night was spent in hilarious debauchery. Poor Kate, having passed a lonely evening, retired to rest, framing a thousand excuses for her husband's absence. In the morning she awoke in an agony of terror at finding herself still alone, and hastily flinging on some clothes, opened the door to go in search of him.—Imagine her horror at beholding the one she loved so well lying across the step, besmeared with filth, in the worst stage of intoxication. The sight was so horrible that for a time she was unable to move or act. Then, as if having formed a sudden resolution, she hastily dragged him in, dressed herself, and left the house.

The husband awoke from his drunken stupor shortly after, and, calling for Kate, was astonished at receiving no answer.—The thought occurred to him that his conduct of the night before had driven her away. A week passed by, and although the conscience-stricken husband made every search and inquiry, no trace of the lost one could be found. A year elapsed, and having given up all hope of ever regaining his lost happiness, the husband threw up his situation, sold his furniture, and came to this city, where he secured employment as a machinist. A few days ago, happening to be in Troy on business, while passing up Second street he came face to face with his wife. The recognition was mutual; and with the old love welling up in their hearts they were once more united. Half crazed at the sight which met her eyes on that fatal morning, she had fled from the house and taken the cars to Troy, fortunately securing a situation in a dress-making establishment, where she preferred remaining rather than be the companion of one who would so imbrute himself.

And now, after being separated for more than a year, they have resumed housekeeping in this city—the husband, on his part, with a firm determination never to do aught that would cause his wife a moment's unhappiness, and she with a desire to brighten their new home with a love that will make it lasting, and full of confidence that he will be true to his word.

The Debasement of Southern Politics.

With the re-election of Whittemore, the cadetship trader, to Congress before us, the special correspondent of the New York Tribune, who in this case will certainly be acknowledged good authority, writing from Charleston, gives the following in relation to the ruling power in South Carolina politics:

"There is an unpleasantly large class of politicians who live only by politics, who know no other profession, and who look upon the legitimate and the illegitimate emoluments of the trade with equally favorable eyes. When to these we add an infusion in the Legislature of men chosen as the most eligible in a community of field hands who never saw a school house and never owned a five dollar bill, it is easily to be seen that dangers beset the public affairs of South Carolina."

The above is a fair resume of the political situation throughout the entire South, and it is quite as true of every other State as it is of South Carolina.

Washington, Arkansas, claims to contain the maker of the original Bowie knife, now an aged man, feeble and blind.

A friend of ours, says an exchange, who took a trip to California, said that he was not afraid of the Indians, because he belonged to the Benevolent Order of Red Men, and knew all the passwords and winks, and the figurative language and things, and no savage was going to touch him, initiated and fixed up in regalia as he was. He had not gone more than a hundred miles from Omaha before a band of Indians came at him and scooped him up. He took the chief aside and whispered the password in his ear and gave him the grip twenty-six times on both hands, and made some observations about "fifth moons" and "happy hunting grounds." The chief replied in a fraternal manner by tomahawking him and jobbing his butcher-knife into his vitals. Our friend remarked that these ceremonies were not observed in his Lodge; but the chief wanted to show him all the peculiarities of the western system, so he scalped him and chopped off his nose, and was about to build a bonfire on his stomach when some soldiers arrived and rescued him. He is now the baldheadedest Red Man this side of the Pacific ocean, and you never saw a person so disgusted with secret societies and Indian poetry. He is going to sue his Lodge for passing a counterfeit grip on him, and for damage done by loss of his hair.

Audacious Conduct of a "Rebel" Mother.

The World's Washington correspondent of Tuesday, relates the following incidents of the decoration of the Federal dead at Arlington. We are surprised that this "rebel" woman's name is not given by the correspondent. It should be held up to the indignant reprobation of all "loyal" ladies and gentlemen everywhere.

One Southern lady, dressed in deep mourning, while passing a grave on the head-board of which was inscribed the name of her son over the word in glaring letters "rebel," quietly left a crown of roses on the green sod, and was passing on when the harsh voice of one of the committee gentlemen ordered her to take it away again or he would throw it among the crowd. The lady burst into tears, but was compelled to obey.

The Latest Sensations.

New York has found a new sensation in the shape of a skeleton discovered in the walls of a house, and rumors of murder are freely circulated. Trenton, N. J., eclipses this totally by a female apparition which appeared to an Irishman in that city, some nights ago, and related the circumstances of the murder to the body to which it was formerly attached, which it says took place some years ago. The ghost forgot to give its name, and the Trentonians are anxiously awaiting a second revelation.

Disraeli and Goldwin Smith.

May 25.—To the Right Hon. B. Disraeli:
Sir—In your *Lothair* you introduce an Oxford Professor who is about to emigrate to America, and you describe him as a social parasite.

You well know that if you had ventured to openly accuse me of any social baseness you would have to answer for your words, but when sheltering yourself under literary forms of a work of fiction you seek to traduce with impunity the social character of a political opponent your expressions can touch no man's honor. They are stinging insults of a coward.

Your obedient servant,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Land Slide at Memphis.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 2d instant, says:

Nearly an acre of our landing, at the foot of Poplar street, plunged into the river yesterday. For some time this portion of our landing has been yielding to the solicitation of the Father of Waters, notwithstanding the pleading and sometimes indignant expostulations of our City Fathers. The sudden slide yesterday lashed the old Mississippi into a terrible rage. The waves swamped four barges and endangered all those below the scene of the accident. Several boats immediately below were forced from their moorings as the mighty waves passed on across the river and broke tumultuously on our beautiful sandbar in Arkansas.

A Hero of Eleven Divorces.

On the 11th of April, 1869, Samuel Leslie was married at Wooster to a young lady twenty-four years of age, Samuel having reached the mature age of fifty-seven. He had possessed ten wives before this, each of whom had obtained divorces from him. She had known him but from the 8th of March to the 11th of April, but he had money; and she laid all the blame upon his former wives and gave him her young and virgin heart. She lived with him but a short time when she discovered that he was a common drunkard, and he commenced to display his affection for her by hitting her over the head with a shovel, throwing boiling water at her, driving her out of doors at the dead of night, and other such pet acts as were not very pleasant, to say the least. She applied for a divorce, but he pleaded so warmly and made her so many promises that she withdrew her application, but he soon afterwards renewed his former course and she again made application. This time the suit was prosecuted, and on Saturday Judge Boynton gave her the divorce and $1,200 alimony. This was the eleventh divorce suit that has been brought against him.—Akron (Ohio) *Times*.

Who can deny the modesy of Grant?—Not those who affirm his grammar. To the committee on the Steuben celebration our noble President writes: "I regret that my public duties prevent my accepting the invitation, and thus contribute in a feeble manner to the ceremony," &c., &c. What agrees with "contribute" in this sentence? The first personal pronoun I. So that by *not* going to the "ceremony" Grant thinks he "contributes" to it. Which is probably true, and certainly modest. And why should not Grant agree with contribution when, as all experience shows, contributions agree so well with Grant?—N. Y. *World*.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—Thousands of fowls annually die of gapes which would otherwise find their way to market. In hopes of remedying the disease we copy the following, by W. R. Burnell, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, to the Farmers' Club, said to be a cure: "Mix in a tablespoonful of soft soap all the meal it will hold, and give to a brood of ten or twelve chickens." Mr. B. adds: "All that die from taking it, or all that die from the gapes after taking it I will pay for at any expense." Let some of your readers try it.

The iron-clad fleet lying opposite New Orleans has been ordered to prepare for sea, and their destination is supposed to be Key West.

A Nebraska widow recently killed her four children in order to enter upon a second engagement without encumbrances.

The Viceroy of Egypt expects to realize $10,000,000 by the sale of lands adjoining the Suez canal.

A French bricklayer lately enclosed himself in solid masonry within his bedroom before committing suicide.

Indianapolis has eight colored medical physicians, and one colored student in the medical college.

In San Francisco a sign announces, "Clothing made and repaired by Day & Knight."

STATE NEWS.

Weldon has female fisticuffs.

THIEVES are cow milkers in Charlotte.

AT a special election, held in Charlotte on Friday, it was decided to appropriate $3,000 in aid of the Agricultural Society.

THE cotton crop in Halifax, and adjacent counties, has been seriously injured by the late heavy rains.

THE heavy rains have been very disastrous all along the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A young man named Hutchinson, was killed by lightning, at Rock Hill, last Friday afternoon.

COMMENCEMENT exercises of the University of North Carolina takes place at Chapel Hill to-morrow and Thursday.

THE United States Circuit Court for the district of North Carolina began its summer term in Raleigh yesterday. His Honor, Judge Brooks, presides.

BASE ball match between the Bryce Club of Charlotte, and the Chicoras, of King's Mountain (S. C.) Military school, next Saturday.

A. C. McINTOSH has been nominated for the Senate by the Conservatives of the 47th District, composed of the counties of Wilkes, Alexander and Iredell.

HAMILTON McMILLIAN, Esq., in a graceful salutatory, makes his bow to the public as associate Editor of the Robesonian, in the last issue of that paper.

THE stables of G. C. Moses, of Wayne county, together with a horse, four mules, hay, fodder, &c., were destroyed by an incendiary fire on last Thursday night.

THE present session of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will close on Friday next, the 10th inst. A larger number of pupils have been in attendance this session than at any previous time.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This company, says the Charlotte *Observer*, has been organized under the laws of the State of New York and as directors we see the names of a number of prominent Southern men, among them Col. Wm. Johnston of this city, General Wade Hampton, of S. C., General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, and others.

WE see by some of our eastern exchanges, that the fight between Andy Jackson Jones and Confederate Colonel O. H. Dockery, waxes warm for the Radical nomination for Congress in the 3rd district.—They say it is "pull Dick, pull Devil" between them.

We bet on Jones, he being the biggest scoundrel, therefore, more acceptable to the party with which he acts."—*Sentinel.*

THE Conservatives of Wake county had a large and spirited meeting last Saturday. The address of the Conservative members of the General Assembly, to the people of the State, was endorsed and adopted as a platform and principles for the party. A Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, was called for Saturday, 18th inst. and fifty delegates were appointed to the District Convention which assembles at Franklinton to-day.

THE *Standard* suggests a Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina, to take place next January. This Grand Lodge is one of the oldest in the United States, having been chartered by the Grand Lodge of England January 11, 1771. The records were all destroyed at Edenton, during the Revolutionary War, by the British forces, but the charter escaped the ruthless hand of war, and now graces the southeast corner of the Grand Lodge Hall in Raleigh.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* has information that points to Daniel A. Graham, the infamous scoundrel, on whose remarkable testimony the *Standard* made grave charges of murder and arson against fifteen of the most respectable citizens of Moore county, as the author of the murder of the McLeods. He was assisted by two negroes from Shoe Heel and was recognized and called by name by Mrs. McLeod while he was murdering her husband and daughter. Graham fled and has not been seen or heard of since the murder.

SUPREME COURT.—This Tribunal assembled in this city yesterday morning and opened at 10 o'clock. Present: Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, and Justices E. G. Reade, W. B. Rodman and Robert P. Dick.

No business of importance was transacted other than the examination of applicants for license to practice law in the several Courts of the State.

The following gentlemen passed, we learn, creditably, their several examinations, and were licensed, viz: Joseph young Alligon, Cabarrus county; George Francis Bason, Alamance county; Daniel Bond, Halifax county; William Shipp Bynum, Lincoln county; Beverly Cameron Cobb, Lincoln county; William Henry Cooke, Craven county; Robert Davidson Graham, Orange county; Armistead Jones, Wake county; Charles Finlay McKesson, Burke county; Thomas R. Purnell, New Hanover county; William Martin Smith, Cabarrus county; William Lewis Thorp, Nash county; Platt Dickinson Walker, New Hanover county; James P. Whedbee, Pasquotank county.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day.—*Standard.*

THE FRESHET.—We regret very much to learn that the freshet is doing tremendous damage to the crops in this section. The overflow will doubtless surpass that of 1867. The river lands in the counties of Wayne, Lenoir and Johnston are almost entirely overflowed and, on many of the plantations, the dwellings and out-houses are in water while others are completely surrounded, their occupants having access to land only by means of boats.—*Messenger.*

GOV. HOLDEN issues a lengthy proclamation, in the columns of the Raleigh *Standard*, offering $500 reward, each, for the arrest of certain parties whom he designates as Ku-Klux, as also for the detection of the murderers of the McLeod family, in Cumberland county.

W. H. Stephens and J. M. Stephens, brothers of the murdered Senator, in a communication to the Raleigh *Sentinel*, certify that, from the evidence adduced at the examination, they have not the slightest ground for suspecting any citizen of that community of having any agency in the perpetration of the crime.

THE Conservaties of Lenoir county held their County Nominating Convention on Saturday last. T. F. Grainger was nominated for the Senate, Jas. W. Harper for the House of Representatives, and Levi J. Mewborne for Sheriff.

FOUR public schools are in successful operation in and near Beaufort.

CROPS are very good in the neighborhood of Scotland Neck.

There are now 100 U. S. troops in Alamance county. They have just arrived from Florida.

MRS. ELIZABETH F. TEW, relict of the late gallant Col. C. C. Tew, lately died in Columbia, S. C.

CHAS. DUFFY, son of Dr. Walter Duffy, of Newbern, has received an appointment as Naval Cadet.

THE Republicans of Alamance are talking of sending Wm. A. Smith, President N. C. R. R. and proprietor of Governor Holden's paper, the *Standard*, to the Senate.

WE learn from the Greensboro' Republican that the Normal school for teachers will open at Springfield, near High Point, on the 5th of July, and continue six weeks. Tuition will be free and board will be furnished at $10 per month.

AN important meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Western North Carolina Railroad, will be held in Asheville on Friday next. We learn from a gentleman from the West that the contracts on the entire line of the Western Division of said road will be let at this meeting. General Littlefield is expected to be present.—*Standard.*

THE Newbern *Times*, of Sunday last, says:

"Hon. A. H. Galloway visited us yesterday, and reports perfect unanimity of feeling and sentiment in New Hanover. The nominations recently made there are entirely satisfactory to the Republicans. All the talk about dissatisfaction, etc., in the Democratic papers, is put up as usual for political effect. Dodging and misrepresenting is the order of the day. Tell the truth gentlemen, and stand or fall by it."

How is this Galloway? Don't you call this rather going back on your friends? Or have you and Mabson and Howe, and Arnold, and Eagles et. al., dissolved copartnership? Speak, we implore you.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court opened at 9½ o'clock A. M. yesterday. Present: Chief Justice Pearson and Justices Reade, Rodman and Dick.

On motion of Mr. Bragg, counsel for the plaintiffs, the case of F. W. Hilliard and wife and others vs. John C. Randolph and others, from Chowan, was placed for argument at the end of the docket.

Appeals from Chambers were then taken up.

The case—First National Bank of Charlotte vs. D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, and the W. C. & R. Railroad Co., was argued. Hons. A. S. Merrimon and S. F. Phillips appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Haywood Guion and R. C. Badger for the defendants.

As this is a case of considerable public importance, it may be of interest to state the principles involved:

The Convention of 1868 authorized and directed the Governor to endorse for the State $1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the W. C. & R. Railroad Co., upon the said Company depositing with the Public Treasurer $500,000 similar first mortgage bonds. Subsequently, the Legislature of 1869-'70 authorized the Company to deposit $500,000 of special tax bonds in the Treasury of the State, and take therefrom the $500,000 first mortgage bonds formerly deposited.

The plaintiff, the holder of $50,000 of said endorsed bonds, claims that such transfer is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the State, and of the Bill of Rights; and, also, under a common principle of equity, as between ordinary persons, that the creditor (in this case the bank of Charlotte,) has a right to have the said $50,000 first mortgage bonds kept in the State treasury as a security to it, in connection with other creditors; and finally, to have it, in case of failure by said railroad, to pay its mortgage debt, to be subrogated to the right of the State in said first mortgage bonds.

The department claims (1st) that the bonds were not deposited for the benefit of the holders of the endorsed bonds, but to secure the State; (2d) that no irreparable injury can come to the holders of the endorsed bonds, for the State, being sovereign, cannot fail to comply with all its obligations, and in no case can be said to be insolvent; (3d) that there is no violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the State, or of the Bill of Rights.

The cause was heard in chambers, before Chief Justice Pearson, who decided in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court.

CANDIDATES FOR ORDERS IN THE DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In Bishop Atkinson's report to the Convention at Edenton in May, as published in the *Churchman*, of last week, we find the following names of those who are candidates for holy orders in the Church.

E. Gregory Prout, Julian C. Hines, Jno. A. Deal, Henry N. Jasper, James A. Weston, Nathaniel Harding, Edmond Joiner, Charles I. Curtis, Nymphus E. Price, Gabriel Johnston, James Bryant Purcell, Augustus Flythe, Wm. Munford, Alex. Bais (a man of color), and Francis B. Macc.

Political Movements.

A number of events of political importance will occur during the present month, which may be considered as fairly opening the fall campaign. Besides the elections in Oregon and Washington Territory, which will contribute something to our knowledge of the state of feeling upon national affairs on the Pacific coast, there will be a large number of political conventions held. The Delaware Republican Convention to nominate State officers and a Congressman will meet on the 9th, the Maine Republican Convention on the 15th, the South Carolina Conservative Convention on the same day, the Maine Temperance (political) Convention on the 17th, the West Virginia Conservative Republican Convention on the 22d, the Vermont Republican Convention on the 22d, and the Alabama Republican Convention on the 28th. The Vermont Constitutional Convention, which meets at Montpelier on next Wednesday, will have under consideration the proposed amendment conferring the right of suffrage on women.

The United States Senate has 72 members. A quorum is 38, and a majority of a quorum, or 20, are constitutionally competent to pass a bill. The House has 229 members; quorum, 115; members constitutionally competent to pass a bill, 58. But the Senate has 28 surreptitious members and the House 59, so that it is entirely possible for a law of the United States to be made without the concurrence of one single Senator or Representative having a lawful constituency at his back.

Naughty boys at New Orleans cut the tails off of cows in the suburbs of that city, and sell them to the chignon makers.

A potato-peeling machine has been invented in Europe which peels six hundred pounds of potatoes an hour.

For the Journal.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Whiteville—Political Prospects—The Crops—Educational—Wine-Making—Vineyards.

WHITEVILLE, COLUMBUS CO., N. C., June 4, 1870.

Dear Journal:—A stranger on first visiting the pleasant little village of Whiteville, in your neighboring county of Columbus, is immediately impressed with the natural beauty of its only public square and surroundings. Situated upon a healthful and pleasant elevation, it is almost entirely shaded from the scorching rays of the sun by massive oaks, which appear as if they had seen the light of a full century: their large, overspreading branches invite repose, and their hospitable shade constantly induces the weary pedestrian to seek its cooling protection. Gathered around are the village stores, the principal places of resort, where the news and political signs of the day are discussed with that relish which a removal from scenes of excitement can alone engender. It is in this square the Court House is located; but its old red brick walls, the dreaded seat of justice, display no frown for the quiet inhabitants, and but at two seasons of the year it is naught but a part and parcel of the peaceful scene so delightfully manifest in every view of its surroundings.

I have here spoken of the peace and quiet which these good people are blissfully permitted to enjoy; and good reason have they to dwell in peace. Yes, Columbus is happy; for Columbus controls her own elections—Columbus is Conservative in her politics. Good men and true rule the destinies of their county. No swarm of carpet-baggers are here to eat out her substance; no pow-wows by day, and pow-wows by night, to distract the laborer from his tasks, and fill the avaricious greed of the parasitical carpet-bagger.

The negroes are contented and peaceful under the judicious control so fortunately exercised, and are pursuing their labors steadily and quietly, scarcely disturbed by the poisonous influences of the few scalawags which infest the county. Columbus feels her Conservative strength and laughs Radicalism in her borders to scorn. Yet we often find it the case that where security against political opposition is so great, internal ambition is fraught with much mischief. I do not say that such is the case with Columbus at this time—a full Conservative ticket will undoubtedly be elected in August;—but personal ambition in these times *must* give way to public good. The people of this county will be called upon in the election in August next to select a Representative to the Lower House of the General Assembly. As your readers are perhaps aware, D. P. High, Esq., who so faithfully represented Columbus in the last Legislature, has announced his intention not to serve for another term. This brings about the necessity for choosing some other candidate. And I regret to hear there are several men (all good and true, no doubt) who are availing themselves of their personal popularity to press their respective claims upon the people.—All of these prospective candidates are popular, and any of them would make a good run. But if divided against each other there is a prospect of danger to the Conservative cause. And yet no Nominating Convention has been called to make a choice of those claims, and the day of election is rapidly approaching. There is a too evident apathy which conscious security is so prone to beget. We beg that our Conservative friends of Columbus will reconcile existing opposition in their own ranks and that they will centre upon one candidate—the most available man who is good and true—and let all the others combine in his favor. But one man can go to the Legislature, and this should be borne in mind. There is too much at stake in our attempt this time to rescue the State from Radical control to risk the loss of one single Conservative member. And let Columbus recollect that her sister, New Hanover, is powerless and looks to her for a part of her true representation of feeling and opinion, and for protection against the gloating hordes who riot upon the fatness of her prosperity. There will be no difficulty about the election of county officers. Capt. V. V. Richardson, the popular and efficient Sheriff, who has held the position for the past six years, will be retained without opposition. He is as well known as a courteous and affable gentleman as an efficient public servant.

The crops of the county abound with promises of a plenteous yield and a glorious harvest. Thus far the seasons have been most favorable and the recent showers have refreshed the earth to the needed extent. While the corn crop is by no means neglected, the people this year have devoted more attention to the cultivation of cotton. The largest crop of this staple heretofore produced by Columbus has not exceeded 150 bales; but this year the probable crop is between 400 and 600 bales. But in reality it should be that many thousand, for there is as good land in this county for the cultivation of cotton as is to be found anywhere in North Carolina.

There is one thing of which Whiteville and the whole county have abundant cause to be proud, and that is a most excellent and flourishing school. It is remarkable to note the progress which education has made in this county since the war. Great attention is being bestowed upon the cultivation of the mind, with a success which has been abundantly proven by the closing exercises of the Whiteville Academy which I had the pleasure of attending yesterday. It was a grand holiday here and everybody visited the beautifully located Academy, situated upon a pleasant eminence about a mile from the village, to witness the proficiency of the pupils; and well might they all be pleased. The Principal, Mr. R. H. Brown, formerly of Randolph, is a learned and efficient instructor and one whom the pupils all reverence and love. He has been ably assisted by two accomplished female teachers, Miss Long, of Randolph, and Miss Pervis, of Iredell. Even the smaller pupils conducted themselves with such credit during the trying examination as to call forth enthusiastic approbation from the large audience of friends. The declamation exercises of the young gentlemen under instruction of Mr. Brown were most praiseworthy. Original addresses were delivered by Messrs. Morrison, Memory, Stanaland, and others of the village and surrounding country, that would have done credit to men of acknowledged ability. These young men are destined to make their mark in the world, and some of them have already chosen a professional career, which, if they continue as they have begun, they will fill with honor.

Columbus is undoubtedly the greatest wine-making county in the State. In fact Whiteville presents the appearance of one extensive vineyard. Here the native Scuppernong and Flowers vines, trained upon neat and substantial arbors, grow in the luxuriance of beauty and healthful vigor. Old and prolific vineyards scarcely outnumber new ones that are in rapid growth, and the planting of vines is still extensively carried on in the proper seasons. The wine pressed from these grapes and the brandy which is also distilled are pure and unadulterated, possessing a strength and delicious flavor which at once delight the palate and please the senses. Upon the ground of merit alone, the essential features of which are purity and excellence of quality, they should be introduced into general use. Prominent among the wine manufactures here is that of the "Whiteville Wine Company," which carries on an extensive business. I have tasted their wine of the vintage of 1868, which I regard superior to the majority of the stuff called Sherry and held in such popular favor. I have also tasted their Flowers wine, richer in color than Claret, and which a few years will render superior in quality. The brandy, distilled by them from the Scuppernong, will excel the spurious article yclept French, now so much sought after, in a few years. Mr. Butner, an experienced wine maker and scientific gentleman, and Mr. D. P. High, also one of the proprietors, and experienced in wine making, give their personal attention to the butsiness. Both their wines and brandy are endorsed as pure by many leading physicians in the State, who recommend them both for medicinal purposes and general use. Finer table wines cannot be purchased anywhere, and when our people discontinue the practice of drinking the abominable, adulterated, poisonous and intoxicating whisky which is in such general usage, then will we enjoy better health, and not until then. The vineyard of Mr. High, from which the principal portion of the grapes manufactured into wine are grown, is probably the finest and most extensive in the county. I had the pleasure of going over and in-pecting it, and was pleased to observe the health and vigor of the vines, and the progress which they had made under the experimental treatment of their owner. But as I have already extended this letter beyond my original intention, I will necessarily have to abandon a description of the method of treatment observed. Promising that you shall hear from me at some future day, I am yours, J.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We are glad to be able to state that there is now some prospect of the completion of the W., C. & R. Railroad, between the Pee Dee and Charlotte, at a comparatively early day. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Charlotte last Wednesday evening, the proposition for a contract to build and equip the Road, made by Messrs. John F. Pickerell & Co., of New York, was referred to a Committee consisting of the President, Dr. Sloan, and Cols. R. H. Cowan and H. W. Guion, who are empowered to negotiate but are required to submit the result to the Board. These gentlemen have already commenced the labors devolving upon them and it is hoped that the negotiation may be brought into a shape sufficiently definite for the action of the Board in two or three weeks at the farthest.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Ferry presented a petition from Mr. Hatch, imprisoned in San Domingo. Hatch accuses Gen. Babcock of having prolonged his imprisonment in the interest of the San Domingo treaty.

Mr. Ferry said Babcock was unworthy of office.

Mr. Sumner said that Babcock ought to be cashiered.

Mr. Chandler said that Hatch was a worthless and troublesome scoundrel.

Mr. Ferry said that Hatch was a man of honor and integrity, whose word he would take as soon as Chandler's.

After some sharp words denunciatory of the Foreign Relations Committee, for sluggishness regarding the rights of American citizens abroad, the matter was referred to a special Committee.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to prevent the enforcement of contracts for servile labor.

The Committee on the Hatch affair is, Messrs. Nye, Ferry, Howard, Williams, Warner, Schurz and Vickers.

The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, made a personal explanation by denying that he was in Cuban pay.

A long debate followed on the currency bill. A movement to table it failed by a vote of 66 to 65.

A motion was made to adjourn.

The Speaker modified the statement previously made as to the effect of adjournment on the bill and said that should the House now adjourn the pending question being, "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time," the bill would go to the bottom of all the bills on the Speaker's table.

Several members—"And that would be the last of it."

Mr. Eldridge—"That is the reason why I moved to adjourn."

Mr. Gorfield called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn. The question was taken and the House agreed to adjourn, thus virtually killing the bill by a vote of yeas 79 to nays 75.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, June 7.

Wolf's Continental Telegraphic Company, of Berlin, with the sub agencies in principal cities in Europe know nothing of any recent disturbance in the Roumania. The Manager of that Company declares the telegram of Adolph Cremieux to be an exaggeration; and says that all reports touching the slaughter or banishment of the Roumanian Jews is baseless. Diligent inquiries here and on the continent fail to discover any foundation for the terrible stories which have been published in the United States.

Viewing the still uneasiness over Fenianism, the Pall Hall Gazette thinks the Fenian leaders can be forced to some action in order to sustain their sinking reputations.

A pleasure yacht capsized to-day off Hastings. Twelve lives were lost.

From various agricultural papers of England the following details relative to the growing crops are gleaned:

Wheat looks finely everywhere and a crop larger than the average may be expected. Grass is unusually thin, and the hay prospects are discouraging. Oats, barley and beans look poorly. Farmers count on about a half crop of potatoes, and the yield of other root crops will be about the same as usual.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 9—NOON.

Stocks strong. Sterling Exchange—long, 109⅜ short, 110¼. Gold 113⅜. Bonds, 112⅜. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, old, 62; new, 59½. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, old, 69; new, 68. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 75½; new, 73. Levee sixes 72; 8s, 92¾. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 101; fives, 74. Georgia sevens, ex-coupons, 95; sixes, 88. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 48½; new, 24½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 95; new 82½.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady.—Corn firm with a moderate demand. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard heavy and a shade lower. Cotton firmer at 22⅛@22¼ cents. Sales of 700 bales. Naval stores dull and heavy. Freights dull and steady.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	33 @	34	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			
2nd hand	2 25 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	19 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	18 @	20½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	21	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @	28	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	28 @	30	
Double Ane'r	27 @	32	
Rope, ℔ lb.	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	12 @	16	
YARN, ℔ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	10 00	
Herring,			
Fast	8 00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe	9 00 @	12 50	
do cut	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,	Northern		
Family	6 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 50 @	6 00	
Fine	5 50 @	5 75	
Ex. Super	6 00 @	6 25	
	North Carolina		
Family	8 00 @	8 50	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	00	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	85 00 @	00 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 45	
Oats	80 @	85	
Peas, Cow	0 00 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	7 @	8	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	1 20 @	1 40	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
℔ ton	120 00 @	125 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal.,	(dom.)		
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fit Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 40	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls	43 @	45	
Sugar house	30 @	33	
do bbls	30 @	35	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs			
Virgin new	0 00 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 45	
Hard	0 00 @	1 45	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 25	
Tar, in ordr	1 40 @	1 50	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 75	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 55	
Spirits Turpentine,			
℔ gal	34½ @	35	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 25 @	5 50	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 30 @	2 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 30 @	1 50	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	17 @	18	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	17 @	20	
Middlings	18 @	18½	
Shoulders	15 @	15½	
Lard, N. C	19 @	20	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C	00 @	30	
do North'rn	35 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	00 @	33 00	
Thin "	00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 @	00 00	
Rump	28 @	30 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush.	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
American	1 50 @	1 55	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	12 @	13	
Porto Rico	12 @	13	
C	12½ @	13	
B	13½ @	14	
A	14 @	14½	
Crushed	15 @	15½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.,			
Northern	6½ @	10	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½	11	
Family	10	0	
Chemical	0	8	
Pale	8	9	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 00	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill, prime	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill Fair	6 00 @	7 00	
Mill, inferior to			
ord	3 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, ℔	10 @	11	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 9, 1870.

TURPENTINE—For this article the market ruled at figures given in our last up to the close of Monday's business. On Tuesday, however, there was some change in price, and sales were effected at $3 for virgin, $2 45 for yellow dip, and $1 45 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. These figures have since been obtained for parcels as they arrive, and the market closes steady, with a moderate demand. The week's receipts and sales are bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	445	$3 25	$2 40	$1 50
Saturday	76	3 25	2 40	1 50
Monday	105	3 25	2 40	
Tuesday	595	3 00	2 45	1 45
Wednesday	180	3 00	2 45	

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—At the closing of our review on Thursday last 34 cents was the ruling price for this article, at which sales were made on Friday. On Saturday, however, there was more firmness manifest, and sales were effected at 34½ @35 cents. There has since existed a steady demand, and parcels when offered have found ready sale at figures given in table below. Receipts are rather small, and there is very little in factors' hands, the bulk of the stock being held for foreign shipment;—we therefore quote the market as closing steady at 34½ cents for Southern packages. The sales are as follows:

Friday	73	casks	at 34 cents	℔ gallon.
Saturday	90	"	34½@35	" "
Do	50	"	35*	" "
Monday	200	"	34½	" "
Do	16	"	35*	" "
Tuesday	225	"	34½	" "
Do	125	"	35	" "
Do	67	"	35½*	" "
Wednesday	165	"	34½	" "

*N. Y. packages.

ROSIN—Since the close of our last review the market for the finer grades has ruled less firm, and prices show a slight decline. For the lower grades, as well as for the medium qualities of No. 1, there has been a steady demand for shipping purposes, and former quotations have been fully sustained. Owing, however, to the small receipts, and the light stock in first hands, transactions, have been somewhat limited, and for the week are as follows: Friday, 717 bbls at $1 55 for strained, $1 60 for No. 2, $1 80 for extra No. 2. $3 for No. 1, and $4@$4 25 for Pale; Saturday, 1,615 bbls at $1 55@$1 57½ for strained, and $1 60@$1 65 for No 2; Monday, 285 bbls at $2 for low No 1, and $4, $4 25@$4 37½ for Pale; Tuesday, 564 bbls at $1 55 for strained, and $4@$4 25 for Pale; Wednesday, 840 bbls at $1 55@$1 57½ for strained, (delivered,) $3 50 for No 1, and $4 12½, $4 25@$4 50 for Pale—all ℔ bbl of 280 lbs.

TAR—Receipts for a few weeks past have been unusually meagre, the low figure at which the market rules having had the effect to check the production. The arrivals and sales for the week are only about 100 bbls at $1 25 ℔ bbl—at which figure the market is quiet.

BARRELS—There is no alteration to report in the market for empty spirit barrels. The stock in dealers' hands is only moderate, but fully sufficient to meet the meagre demand. We quote limited sales as follows: Second hand country, $2 15@$2 20 as they run, and $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 50@2 65 for new; New York $2 75@$3 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Small lots coming, which find sale at 33@34 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE, &c.—For beeves there is an active enquiry for butchering purposes, and scarcely sufficient are in market for present use. On the hoof we quote grass fatted at 8@10 cents ℔ lb for net meat, as in quality. SHEEP are coming in slowly, and sell at $2@$3 each.

CORN MEAL—Demand moderate, and supply fully fair. Sells from the granaries at $1 50 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled less active under the advices from abroad, and prices show a slight decline. Buyers are not disposed to operate unless at lower figures, which factors at present are unwilling to accept, and we therefore quote the market as closing inactive, with a decided declining tendency. There is very little coming in, and no stock worthy of report is held here. The sales are only about 75 bales at 18, 20@20½ cents—closing at a basis of 19@20 cents for low middling, and 20½ cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton range from 6¾ to 7½ cents ℔ lb., as in quality.

EGGS—Are coming to market less freely, and are in small supply. Sell by the quantity at 20@22 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all descriptions are in moderate supply, and at present there is only a light demand. We give the following as rates from store: Peruvian Guano, $80@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Coreslizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—Receipts continue only moderate, and there is only a small stock of Northern and Western brands on market; sufficient, however, for present wants, as only a light demand exists. Sales are being made in small lots from store at figures in table.

FISH—Are in moderate supply, with only a retail business doing from store at quotations. See table.

GRAIN.—With CORN the market is somewhat better supplied by recent arrivals, and the stock now in dealers' hands is fully fair. Receipts for the week are about 12,000 bushels, all of which has gone into store, and there are no sales to report except in the small way. A good demand exists, and we quote sales from store at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel, sacks included. No cargo sales, and we quote nominally at $1 30.——OATS—Are only in moderate stock, with merely a retail demand, which is being supplied from store at 80@85 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS—Are in active enquiry, and in the absence of receips the market has become almost entirely bare of all descriptions. Cow would find quick sale at $2 ℔ bushel.——RICE.—Carolina is in moderate stock, and only a small business doing from store at 7@8 cents ℔ lb. for clean.

HAY—Market fully supplied with both Northern and Eastern, and rules less firm, with a decline in price. About 500 bales Northern received and sold from wharf at $1@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.—Closing at lowest price.

LIME—Supply good, and only a local demand, which is being supplied from store at $1 40 ℔ cask.

LUMBER—No change to note. Supply full, and moderate business doing from the mills at the following quotations.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring Boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—The stock of all descriptions is very good, and the business doing is pretty much in the retail way. See table for quotations, as in quantity and quality.

PEA NUTS—None of consequence coming to market, and there is an active demand for all qualities for shipping purposes. We quote at $1 50 for ordinary, $1 60 for fair, and $1 80@$2 ℔ bushel for prime and extra.

POTATOES—New crop Irish are being brought to market quite freely, and sell from cart at $1@$1 20 ℔ bushel. Old crop sell from store at $2 25@$2 75 ℔ bbl.

POULTR

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

Correction

In the letter of our intelligent Shoe Hell correspondent, "SIMEON," in Wednesday morning's issue, he is made to say: "Outrages can no longer endure, &c," when the sentence should read: "Outrages have succeeded outrages, until human nature can no longer endure it, &c."

We regret the occurrence of the error, but the reader would naturally infer something was wanting to make the sentence complete.

The letter discloses a sad condition of things in Robeson, and we trust something will be done to relieve these people.

Chatham County.

We are glad to learn from our friend, Mr. H. A. LONDON, Jr., that the canvass will be prosecuted in this county with greatvigor and with abundant hopes of success.

The Executive Committee have published a sensible and practical address to the people, giving plans for organization and united labors, and the people are taking hold of the matter in a style that plainly indicates work and success.

The county nominating convention will be held on the 25th of June, and we hope that the selections will be made with the same judgment and wisdom that has characterized their progress thus far. Chatham should, and we believe will, be redeemed in August.

The Political Campaign of 1870.

On Monday next Oregon will open the campaign of 1870 by the election of a State ticket and a member of Congress; the Delaware and Kentucky elections will follow in August; those of Maine, Vermont and California in September, and the rest of the State elections will take place in October and November. It may safely be asserted, says the New York *Times*, that upon the result of these elections will depend the success of the Republican policy, and that the future destiny of the party, not only in 1872, but for many years to come, will be largely affected. The entire lower branch of the Forty-second Congress is to be chosen, and subsequently twenty-one United States Senators are to be elected by the Legislatures of the several States.

History Repeating Itself.

The New York *Express* says: The U. S. Senate and House of Representatives have each passed bills for what is called the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.—It is now admitted and rejoiced over by Carl Schurz and others, that the amendment and all the recent amendments to the Constitution are of a revolutionary character—that is, they revolutionize the Government and Constitution of the fathers. The fathers in passing upon the Constitution made a general provision giving Congress the power to enforce its provisions; but the Radicals of our day, in order to find excuse for their excesses, tacked on to each of the three amendments made, the provision that Congress should have power to legislate for the enforcement of the amendment. So far as the power was a legitimate one, it was in the Constitution already, where there is and always was power to do anything which the Constitution specially permitted. The powers which the Constitution reserved to the States and people respectively are, however, those which Congress uses and abuses in attempting to execute the new amendments. This abuse goes to the extent of interfering directly with the franchise of the States and the liberties of the citizen. Practically, it extends the ægis of Federal protection to the colored man and denies liberty or the ballot to the white man. It discriminates against the white race. The debates of last week show envenomed hatred toward the conquered people of the South, and toward the Democracy of the North. The remarks of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, that "the strength of the Democracy was in the large pest houses of the city," *were simply false and infamous*, and the elections just held in this State, outside of the 60,000 majority in this city and the several thousand in Brooklyn, prove that the epithets we use are justifiable. In equal bad taste and temper were the remarks of Senator Carpenter, on the 21st, that "*he would now curb the cruel devils of the South, to give the negro his rights.*" In the first place, the negro is denied no right under the recent amendments, even in the strongest Democratic States of the Union, as in Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, and now New York. In the second place, *tens of thousands of white men are denied their rights.* The white man is punished ruthlessly years after the Rebellion is over, and long after the ballot is put into the hands of the negro, and, worst of all, what is done, is done, as in the French Revolution, in the name of Liberty. Mr. Carpenter and others do their best, not "to curb," but to loose "the cruel devils of the South." They have neither truth, justice, nor mercy on their side. They make the Senate Chamber the great Federal arena of calumny, and set at naught the noble maxim of Lincoln, who once proclaimed, "Charity for all, and malice toward none." The Radical party, forgetting this precept of their chief, are re-enacting the worst scenes of the worst men in the Old World.

Governor Holden—The Partisan and the Official.

So eager was the Governor of North Carolina to herald the violent death of Stephens, that party capital might be made of it, that he gave his official endorsement to the very sensational and false rumors which accompanied the earliest reports of the deed received from his party friends, and had them published to the world as true. It was announced in the Halls of Congress, over Governor Holden's name, that this man was murdered by a band of armed and disguised men, and that another Republican leader, the colored representative from Caswell in the late Legislature, had been driven from the county. These falsehoods were accompanied by a proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties. Besides, the Governor's organ published sensational articles and the testimony of a man of notorious bad character implicating citizens of standing in other outrageous crimes.

All this, we are to understand, was done under a sense of official duty and the obligations of the official oath. To doubt that nothing was done not warranted by the demands of justice, or that any exaggeration or haste was caused by a desire to further the ends of party is, to doubt the honesty and impartiality of the Governor, under the most solemn obligations attached to his office. If we believe he has done his fellow-citizens, knowingly or willingly, any injustice, or the State any detriment, he has forfeited his official claim to the respect of our people, and deserves their utter and universal detestation.

Has Governor Holden always acted thus when murders and other heinous crimes have been committed in North Carolina? Let us examine.

On the 24th of May, in Cumberland county, one of the most outrageous murders which ever occurred in North Carolina was perpetrated. We published the fact on the 31st of May and gave the particulars on the 1st of June. They were also published in Raleigh on the same afternoon in the *Sentinel*. We have seen brief but truthful particulars of this outrage in Northern papers, but the Raleigh *Standard*, as late as the 2d instant, has not even mentioned the circumstance as an item of news. We have seen no telegrams from the Governor to Washington; no proclamation for the arrest of the criminals; and it is reported to us that the officials of Cumberland are making little efforts to ferret out and arrest the perpetrators of this fiendish outrage. To be sure the McLeods were not Radical politicians, but they were very worthy and peaceable citizens. It cannot be possible that this fact causes the difference in the Governor's action. Do the horrid oaths which bind him to the fellows of the Loyal League override those which bind him to the people of North Carolina? Let us see.

In Jones County the Foscue family and Colonel Nethercutt were brutally murdered. No extraordinary action was taken by the Governor. They were respectable people, but not members of the League. Subsequently Sheriff Colgrove was murdered in the same county, and the whole country was excited over the false and exaggerated accounts of it, and drunken, riotous and murderous militia were ordered to the county, at great expense to the people. Colgrove was a Loyal Leaguer and a convicted forger.

In Alamance women had been outraged, barns burned, and citizens shot down, and nothing was done for the public protection. Subsequently Wyatt Outlaw, the leader of these bands of rascals, was hung, and immediately the land resounded with the deed. Martial law was proclaimed, and the General Government called upon for troops, which were dispatched to Alamance.

In Robeson, Harnett, Granville and other counties, good men have been murdered, houses and barns burnt, and other crimes committed with alarming frequency, but the victims have been Conservatives and the criminals Republicans. These occurrences do not seem to have disturbed the Governor. We have no telegrams to Senators and Representatives, no proclamations offering rewards—not even the expression of sympathy for the sufferers.

We ask the people of North Carolina to say at the ballot box in August next if the Governor has not forgotten his official obligations in his fealty to his party.

Straw-Bail Men.

Among the *improvements* to be met with in this "progressive" age are the professional bondsmen, who hang about court-rooms to become bail for those needing it, for which they receive some direct or indirect compensation. As these men are without property, or have it beyond the reach of the Sheriff, the bond is a mere pretence of complying with the law. Not long since the Grand Jury for this county presented this matter to the Court, but nothing came of it, we believe, although it was shown that some of the largest official bonds were entirely worthless, and bankrupts and men holding no tangible property were on bonds for very large sums.

Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Circuit Court, has had a similar case, as those investigated by our Grand Jury, before him. In the case in question the professional bondsman was already on papers representing one hundred and ninety thousand dollars in the same Court. He was not probably worth as many cents. The Judge properly instructed United States Commissioners not to accept this accommodating gentleman as surety in any other case.

If a Judge issues such orders on matters of this character, how much more careful should our Judges and others, whose duty it is to accept the bonds of our officials, to scrutinize the responsibility of such papers. It is a part of the duties of Radical politicians to go upon the bonds of each other, and we have an idea that not one-half of those given by the carpet-bag officials are worth the paper upon which they are written. We hope that hereafter there will be an end to thiis system of straw-bail, or that those who accept them will be held responsible to the public.

Carpet-Baglsm.

We have never seen such an overwhelming defeat of a faction as were the carpet baggers in the New Hanover county Radical Convention. Foreseeing from the outset their utter insignificance and weakness, they permitted the negroes to organize the convention with a colored President and Secretary, and united in the nomination of a negro candidate for Senator. Even for the House of Representatives they made little or no efforts to put forward a candidate, and joined in the nomination of an entire colored ticket with apparent unanimity and good will. They nerved their feeble strength for the Sheriff's nomination and the endorsement of one of their leaders for Congress. It was a shrewd game, but did not win.

No doubt Schenck's claims to the nomination were enhanced by the fact that an entire negro delegation had been nominated for the Legislature, but he was a carpet-bagger, and that seemed to settle the matter against him. There could be no just ground for prejudice to him on account of his color, for he seems to have ignored the fact that he was white in his political and social relations with the governing class. He certainly has not "put on airs" because he was white. There was no complaint as to the manner in which he had performed his duties, or as to his faithfulness to the party. He died hard, and his official ghost even now threatens to revisit the sacred precincts of the Court House, galvanized into vitality under the political manipulations of the Supreme Court. Burney, however, is not afraid of ghosts, and has reason to have an abiding faith in the "loyalty" of our Judges.

The defeated clique from this point made a square out fight to get on the ticket, but such first-class carpet-baggers as Waldron, Brink and Pennypacker were disgracefully defeated for renomination for the paltry positions which they had occupied, and the entire ticket, from Senator to Coroner, was filled, and not a carpet-bagger was nominated, except for County Surveyor. This boon was granted to them, under protest, and Major J. L. Rodes remains the honored and fitting representative of a clique of ignoble men who have governed New Hanover for two years.

After the completion of the ticket and the selection of delegates to the Congressional Nominating Convention, in which honors were divided between the races, and between Dockery and his opponents, the carpet-baggers made their second and final grand attempt for recognition at the hands of the negroes. Their defeat in the matter of the Sheriffalty served to arouse them to redoubled energy. To be sure the hirsute carpet-bagger did not want to go to Congress—(modest man, why do yourself the injustice and *your* State and the entire country the irreparable injury by withholding your talents and experience from the public councils? In these days, unpretending merit must not be permitted to "blush unseen.") But then French wanted to test the gratitude of the Republican party. Did he not stand at the tail of a sutler's cart and deal out bad whiskey to the soldiers for a valuable consideration, while they "fought, bled and died" for the flag and the great Republican party? Of course he did. And who so ungrateful as to oppose his aspirations for Congress. But then they were opposed and successfully, not, of course, upon personal considerations, but to prove a great historic fact (we are all creatures of circumstance) that Republics are ungrateful.

That the colored men bore off all the valuable trophies is not a matter of wonder or of sensible objection. Why should they not do so. They furnish seven-tenths of the talents, nine-tenths of the strength and ten-tenths of the character of the party, and we honestly think the offices should be distributed in the same proportion. No man who attended the sessions of the Convention will but acknowledge that French was unequal in point of ability to Rourke, and Galloway, and Mabson, and Sampson and Hill, while he was a mere plaything in the hands of Price. Why, then, should not the New Hanover Republicans raise the "black flag." Their action, except in the defeat of Alfred Howe, a respectable and intelligent negro, by an ignorant and worthless white, who does little credit to his party and less to his color, will meet the approval of every right-thinking man in the county. The colored people have done themselves credit in throwing off the Carpet-Baggers, who have not furnished a *quid pro quo* for the consideration heretofore given them.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—When damages are to be assessed it makes considerable difference as to whose ox it is that has been gored. At the last election it was Price, Rice, Larkins, Holmes, Avant and their animal; now the gored bull, in turn, pokes his horns into some other ribs. The majority then were the only true and legitimate Republican party; all others were bolters and seceders. To-day these same bolters, so-called, are in the majority, yet the carpet-bag minority are trying very hard to read them out of the party and that, too, notwithstanding the majority that they carried with them in open Convention.

The truth is, the Radical stomach is revolting against itself. It can receive as many 15th amendments as are necessary to produce a healthy action of all of the parts, with a corresponding increase of the circulation (legal-tender) through the carpet-baggers' pockets, but the moment that the negro proposes to stand alone and to say to them "I am now old enough and strong enough to fight my own battles," they forthwith desire to spew him up.

Neither individually or politically, do we feel at all concerned in the present issues between the new bolters and the old ones. A Northern man remarked to us yesterday that there was too much nigger on the ticket; that the carpet-baggers could not and would not vote it; that they would rather coalesce with the Conservatives and elect some good and true man to fill the office. Our reply was a very respectful one. We simply informed the c. b. gentleman that as we would not vote *for* the wandering whites, we certainly would not vote *with* them. This, we think, expresses the sentiments of more than one of our friends and readers.

There was much talk yesterday in the black and tan circles in regard to calling another convention at some place in the county, outside the limits of the city, say at Lillington or at Rocky Point, but this movement, as we understand it, will be confined principally to the county delegates of the minority. Schenck and some of his friends assert that several votes in the county, and at least one in the city, were bought and sold. But, pshaw! this is nothing among Radical friends, and those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

But Schenck, it is said, will not participate, himself, in a new Convention, even should one be called. His intention is to hold over under the alleged unconstitutionality of the election act, as applied to the office of Sheriff, and so is disposed to snap his fingers at Burney, after all.

RADICAL NOMINATING CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Radical Convention yesterday was characterized by a much greater degree of harmony and order than was the case the day before, though in saying that we by no means intend to describe it as being conducted in anything like a business manner. The Chairman, A. H. Galloway, called the Convention to order at 11 o'clock, and after roll-call, a motion being made to go into informal ballot for Register of Deeds, the following names were offered: S. VanAmringe, Alfred Howe, W. J. Bivens, E. S. Woodford, H. E. Scott, R. S. Waldron, Wm. Kellogg and J. P. Wingate—8.

Jos. C. Hill offered a resolution to drop all the names upon the informal ballots, except the two receiving the highest number of votes, and then to formally ballot on those two names. Carried.

John Bell said, but for what purpose and with what intention the reporter could not understand, that the Convention had no show, but, by the Eternal, the people would have it in August. This remark created immense sensation in one sleepy delegate from the backwoods.

Upon the informal ballot the vote stood: Howe, 12; Biven, 10; Scott, 8; Waldron, 6; VanAmringe, 6; Woodford, 3.

The Chairman announced the result and ordered a formal vote taken on the names of Howe and Bivens.

L. E. Rice wanted to vote for some other man, but the Chair couldn't see it.

The formal ballot stood as follows:—Bivens, 24; Howe, 20. The country voting strong for Bivens, which, with the accession of a few city votes, carried the poll.

Duncan Holmes didn't like the result, "and *riz* to a pint of order. "Mr. Chairman, I feel—I feel—I feel—(laughter) I wants to say, let's hab the previous question."

The vote, on motion, was made unanimous.

The name of E. R. Brink was put in nomination for County Treasurer. Some confusion here elicited the following threat from the Chair: "Gentlemen not delegates must keep their months *shet*, or I'll send a police down there to *shet* 'em."

The names of Geo. Hooper and Stacey VanAmringe were put in nomination. An informal ballot stood as follows: VanAmringe, 21; Brink, 17; Hooper, 7; and by acclamation VanAmringe was declared the nominee.

The following names were put in nomination for County Surveyor: Jno. K. Brown, Geo. M. Arnold and J. L. Rhodes. In reference to the name of Mr. Brown the Chairman declared this was a Republican meeting, and he would entertain none but Republican names in connection with a nomination.

G. W. Price contended that the office of County Surveyor, requiring knowledge, to be attained only by study and practice, no one but a competent man should be elected.

Joe Hill was surprised that any Republican should nominate a Democrat for an office in a Republican Convention; said no Democratic Convention would give him (Hill) any office. (That's so.—*Reporter*).

Whiteman demanded of Joe Hill if he (Hill) would employ Rhodes to survey land for him?

Hill replied he would employ a man and pay him for it, but denied that that had anything to do with it.

Price said Rhodes was notoriously incompetent, but subsequently retracted.

Rhodes being allowed an opportunity to speak, said he was not incompetent, but said no more, which the delegates seemed to doubt.

Dimus Devane said any Democrat was as good a surveyor as Mr. Brown.

Whiteman told him to name his man, but Dimus wouldn t do it.

Arnold's name was withdrawn and Burrell Whitehead nominated.

A vote being taken, resulted, Rhodes 23, Whitehead 17 Rhodes declared the nominee.

Some thirty names were put in nomination for County Commissioner, but we only give those who received votes:

John Bell, 11, Rufus Garriss, 19, D. M. Smith, 8, Allan Evans, 4, G. M. Arnold, 11, Pennypacker, 16, H. E. Scott, 12, Stephen Keyes, 20, D. C. Davis, 20, Jas. Lowrey, 27, W. H. Waddell, 20, —— Morton, 10.

In accordance with a previous resolution Rufus Garriss, Jas. Lowrey, Wm. H. Waddell, Stephen Keyes and D. C. Davis having received the highest number of votes, were declared the nominees.

Geo. Price wanted the Secretary to name the officers already nominated and those to be nominated.

Joe Hill wanted to know if Price would "give de floor away," which Price did.

None wanted it at that moment, however, for a wonder.

Upon the ballot for Coroner, Chas. Mallett had 6 votes, Henry Cherry 9 and W. Monroe 10.

The latter was declared nominated.

It was then resolved to go into an election for five delegates to the Congressional Convention at Lumberton, and here Gizzard French loomed into view under a resolution offered by Rourke that the delegates be instructed to vote for Gizzard to go to Congress.

The Chair decided the resolution out of order, no delegate having been elected.

In counting the ballots for the delegates, Joe Hill, one of the tellers, making some mistake in counting the name of H. E. Scott, which was claimed to have been erased, L. E. Rice, who was looking over Hill's shoulder, accused that worthy individual of intentional error. Resented by Joseph with the indignant remark that nothing kept his hands off of him (Rice) but the fact that he (Hill) was an officer. At this point the proceedings of the Convention became so confused that it was impossible to distinguish what was being done.

Pints of order and liquor and calls for the previous question were frequent and loud, and amidst the din we only caught a remark of the Chairman that if he, (speaking to Price) wished to take "emmerage" at his decision he was welcome. However no hemorrhages were had.—Whiteman moved the vote be recounted, but was ruled out of order by the Chair, who said he had the precedent of everybody which had ever *sot* to sustain him.

L. E. Rice moved a new ballot be taken and was ruled out of order. Rice said the Chair was onesided in his decisions. Chair told Rice he was a falsehood, and was responsible in or out of the Convention for what he said; that every drop of blood in his veins was good Union blood and he was not going to allow any Northern or Southern traitor either to go back on him.

At this juncture the doorkeeper was ordered to notify a country member that he was disturbing the Convention by snoring.

The vote was finally ordered to be recounted.

Pending the count an alarm was given that the floor was falling, which caused a heavy rush for the windows and doors.

The following having received the highest vote were declared delegates: A. H. Galloway, G. W. Price, G. L. Mabson, L. E. Rice, H. E. Scott and Jas. Wilson.

Pennypacker moved the delegation be instructed to vote for G. Z. French. Opposed by Price, who wished to leave them untrammeled.

Joe Hill was, as usual, sorry to have Price do something he (Hill) did'nt like. Joe was valorous for Gizzard, but a little obscure, the effect of his complexion. Joe said he knew some men and had marked who had already sold out for a pan of flour and three hams. (Intended as a hit at the Dockery clique.)

Joe hoped the motion would'nt circulate.

Galloway objected to any member of this Convention telling a Reporter of mistakes made by colored men in debate. (This objection was caused by a delegate's calling the reporters's attention to the circulation of Joe Hill.) Joe said he didn't mind it because he considered the source and the destination, which was heavy.

Price wanted the Convention to practice Political Economy and send the delegation unpledged. (What Political Economy had to do with it, he failed to explain.)

Rice wanted to talk but Galloway would not let him. (In fact Galloway seemed during the whole Convention to have a special spite against Rice, who is the leader of the Dockery faction.)

Pennypacker called the previous question on his motion.

A vote being taken the call for the previous question was sustained; the vote standing 23 to 22. A voice from the crowd, "another man sold out for a ham.'

The question recurring on the original motion to instruct the delegates to vote for G. Z. French, the motion was put but the Chair was unable to decide.

For the fourth time Jno. Whiteman wanted to know what had become of his amendment, but the Chairman had thrown it away and it could'nt be found.

In explaining his vote Whiteman said as that amendment of his was not acted upon he would vote no, unless the Chairman could enlighten him.

The Chairman declined, and said to do that would be the worst job he ever undertook.

Whiteman *subsident*, but continued a quiet search after his lost amendment.

The vote was found irregular.

Gizzard took the floor and said he had intended to run for Congress, not that he wanted the office, but he wished to test the gratitude of the Republican party.—With some laudatory remarks about himself he retired.

Price in reply opposed the instructions, and said French had announced his intention to stay in the party if elected, but if defeated to retire from politics.

The French faction at last concluded to withdraw the motion to instruct the delegates.

Whiteman, having given up the vain search for his amendment, advocated the delegates being allowed to go uninstructed.

Rourke rose to say that he had been told that if he opposed French he would lose his office, which intimation he didn't like.

Rourke tried to keep the floor, but was constantly interrupted, until finally the Chairman left, saying he was going to get something to eat.

A. J. Denton took the chair.

Eagles got up a row. Said he didn't care a damn for the Marshal. He was a free American citizen of African *'cent.*

A lot of benches fell down.

Gizzard denied that he told Rourke he would lose his office, and the Convention broke up in a row.

SELAH!

N. B.—Rourke complains to us that our report did him injustice in stating that he blundered into the motion to "lay on the table," and that, on the contary, it was a stratagem on his part. As he and Price whipped out the carpet-baggers so completely in this and every other issue, we give him readily the benefit of his construction. Gizzard has our sympathies, but we believe his loss will be the public gain. By attending to his private business strawberries will be cheap next season. We like strawberries, but we can't say much for Gizzard. Republicans as well as republics are ungrateful. Exit Gizzard.

For the Journal.

Meeting of the Medical Society.

The address of Dr. C. Tait Murphy, although delivered under unfavorable circumstances, in a hall whose reverberating echoes drowned its eloquence, was full of clear thought and energy of expression. We confess to a thrill of enthusiastic pleasure when our own Dickson and McRee were mentioned and we are sure we but utter the feeling of thousands in this community who love to honor these good men. Dr. Murphy is the type of the whole-souled physician, and the test of it is the estimation in which he is held by those with whom he is in daily intercourse.

We have seen mentioned by you before Dr. Payne's address. It was pungent and severe upon hobbyists, and evoked laughter. The Society seemed to appreciate the purpose and caught the vein of the satirist.

The paper by Dr. E. Burke Haywood on "Ligation of the External Iliac" is worthy of note. Dr. Haywood's reputation in the State as a Surgeon needs no bolstering, and the merit of his paper is beyond question. Except the ligation of the External Iliac by the late Dr. Micks, of Sampson, during the war, no one has ever attempted the operation in this State before,—he succeeded. It is the pride of our Society to add these treasures to the great mass which make up the monument of our neglected fame. Another paper, of a case of unusual occurrence was read by the same gentleman.

The Society listened with interest to a solution of the question of experts and their fees, as reported upon by Dr. E. A. Anderson as Chairman of Committee. The Doctor reviewed the inadequacy of the compensation to physicians and thought our redress, if not legislated for our benefit, was plain. We had often rendered service, and after being cut down two-thirds on our bills waited for the pay until patience was exhausted and then submitted to a "shave" by some Shylock, and this too upon an ordinary examination for the Coroner. We had only to *refuse* to render gratuitous opinion as experts.

Dr. O'Hagan's surgery (what we know of it) is always good, and we heard the recital of his case of impeded circulation and its termination in gangrene, with great interest. We regret we lost so much of it by imperative calls elsewhere. We look for it in print.

No one writes more gracefully than Dr. Anderson, and we have nowhere seen so much of the heartfelt emotion as exhibited in his obituary notices.

The Committee, composed of Drs. Anderson, Winborne, Foote and Patterson, will go into print.

More anon.

From the Charlotte Observer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING W., C. & R. R. R. CO.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the W., C. & R. R. Company convened in Oates' Hall, in this city, yesterday. At 11 a. m., on motion of Dr. William Sloan, President of the Company, the meeting was called to order, and he nominated Gen. William Hoke, of Lincoln, as Chairman of the meeting, which nomination was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of the same, Mr. C. J. Cowles, of Charlotte, and Mr. M. Cronly, of Wilmington, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, Mr. B. S. Guion and the Secretaries were appointed a committee to verify proxies.

A call of the counties was then made, and it was found there was

Represented in person	5,230	shares.
" by proxy	6,821	"
Total	12,051	"

This being a majority of the stock the meeting was announced by the Chair to be ready to proceed with business.

President Sloan stated that the business of the meeting was as advertised, and he submitted for the consideration of the Stockholders and read an Act entitled, "An Act to enable the W., C. & R. R. R. Co. to complete their Road and to authorise the return of State bonds to the Treasury."

Col. J. F. Hoke asked that the act be read again for information, which being done, Col. Walter L. Steele, of Rockingham, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act of the General Assembly which has just been read, passed at the last session, entitled "An Act to Enable, &c.," ratified the 12th day of March, 1870, be accepted by this Company as an amendment to its charter, and that the same be copied in the Stockholders, Journal by the Secretary.

Mr. H. W. Guion offered the following additional resolution as an amendment to the foregoing:

Resolved further, That all the powers and authority conferred upon this Company by said act in relation to the issuing of bonds or other evidences of debt, and securing the same by a further mortgage of its franchises and property, are hereby vested in the Board of Directors; and the Board shall and may take such action in regard thereto as in its judgment will be most conducive to the interests of the Company.

This resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the question then recurred upon the resolution of Col. Steele, which, after some discussion on parliamentary rules, was likewise adopted.

President Sloan then submitted a further amendment to the Company's charter, being an act entitled "An Act to Authorize the W., C. & R. R. R. to construct a branch road in the direction of East Tenn., or Western Va. R. R.

Col. Steele read the act, when Col. Hoke asked him where that road was to go.

Col. Steele—It is to go where the woodbine twineth.

Col. Hoke—Where is that?

Col. Steele—I don't know. Ask Fisk.

Col. Steele offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Act of the General Assembly passed at the last session, entitled "An Act to Authorize the W., C. & R. R. R. Co. to construct a Branch Road in the direction of the East Tenn. or Western Va. Road," ratified the 28th of March, 1870, be accepted by this Company as an amendment to its Charter, and that the Secretary copy said Act upon the Journal of the Stockholders. Adopted.

The Chair announced that any further business of the meeting would now be in order, when President Sloan stated that he had no further proposition to make.

Col. Steele then read the Act of the General Assembly repealing all appropriations by the State to Railroads, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the said Repealing Act, ratified the 8th day of March, A. D. 1870, so far as it applies to this Company, be assented to; and that the Act ratified on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, and the Act supplemental thereto ratified the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, be declared repealed, and as no longer constituting any part of the Charter of this Company.

And it is further Resolved, That said Repealing Act be copied by the Secretary into the Stockholder's Journal.

And it is further Resolved, That to remove any doubt that may exist in the minds of any persons, the Directors now having the charge of the affairs of this Company shall continue in office until the next regular annual meeting, and to that end their appointment is hereby renewed and confirmed.

Col. J. F. Hoke said that he and others desired to investigate this matter, as there were some grave points presented by the resolution, and in order to afford time for investigation he moved that the meeting adjourn to 1 o'clock. There being some objection to adjourning, Col. Hoke withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hutchison said that he owned no stock himself, but he was representing the stock of Mecklenburg county, and he desired time for investigation and consultation; he therefore renewed the motion to adjourn. Motion lost.

Col. Hoke then made some remarks not exactly antagonistic to the resolution, but presenting the points which suggested themselves to his mind in regard to the relation which the State and her seven directors sustained to the company.

H. W. Guion replied to Col. Hoke's remarks, in which he took the position that the State's directors were legally entitled to hold their offices until the next annual meeting, and he supported his position by an argument of some length, and concluded by saying that it would be most unfortunate for the affairs of the company to raise any question of that sort now. He said arrangements were now about perfected which secured the early completion of the road, but if any question was raised as to who were the legal officers of the road parties would not treat with anybody purporting to be such until the matter was settled by the Courts, which could be done only after long and ruinous litigation. If you attempt to remove the present officers, every movement of the company will be covered up with injunctions, writs of mandamus and writs of prohibition; and before you take such a course, said the speaker, you would as well write an inscription for the tombstone of the road, and engrave it upon your charter, for you will effectually kill it.

Col. Hoke made some additional remarks and asked to hear from others.

Mr. McCauly, of Union, then moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reassembled pursuant to adjournment and the pending resolution (Col. Steele's) was taken up and passed without further debate.

Mr. H. W. Guion then read a proposition from Mr. Grice, submitting a synopsis of the terms upon which a company of contractors proposed to undertake the construction of the entire road.

Mr. M. Cronly introduced a resolution, which we could not get to see, but the substance of which was that the whole subject of contracting for the construction of the Road should be referred to a committee of five Stockholders, other than Directors, to be appointed by the Chair, and that said committee should report at an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders, to be held in Wilmington on the 6th day of July next. The resolution also provided that the President should report to said committee the financial condition of the Company at least two weeks prior to said meeting in Wilmington on the 6th of July. Mr. Cronly demanded a stock vote on his resolution.

Mr. H. W. Guion, when this resolution was reported, said that he regarded it in no other light than as a reflection on the Board of Directors, and that if it was adopted he should no longer remain in the Board.

Col. Cowan, in explanation of his vote, said that he was certain that his friend from Wilmington (Mr. Cronly) intended no reflection upon the Board, and that he would vote the stock which he represented by proxy in favor of the resolution, and would decline to vote his own stock.

Messrs. Guion and Steele also declined to vote.

The vote was taken, and resulted, ayes 8,019; noes 4,663.

On motion of Mr. M. Cronly the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The present financial condition of this corporation demands upon those in authority the exercise of strict economy, even in its most minute details; and whereas the system of free passes, granted to various persons, has resulted in great loss and detriment to the Company, be it

Resolved, That from and after this date no free passes shall be granted to any person whatsoever, whether an official, employe or otherwise.

Adopted.

Mr. Cronly then introduced a resolution to pay the Directors of the Company a salary of $100, which he afterwards withdrew.

The Chair anoune ed the names of the committee of five under Mr. Cronly's resolution as follows: M. Cronly, S. N. Martin, A. Dockery, W. H. Motz and L. A. Mills.

When the committee was announced Mr. Guion said that that resolution was the death knell of the company, and predicted that there never would be another annual meeting. Who, he inquired, would sign contracts made by this committee? Would they have a President who was authorized to use and affix a corporate seal? The old officers of the company are superseded by this committee and it (the committee) must be clothed with all the authority they had, therefore your resolution is defective and you must make it more comprehensive in order to enable them to conduct the affairs of the road. But, said Mr. Guion, no contracts will be offered them. Parties will not contract with this new and heretofore unheard of power in a railroad corporation, your road is dead and within sixty days from the 1st of July will be sold out.

Mr. McCauley then moved a reconsideration of the resolution raising the committee of five, which motion was carried.

Mr. Cronly then stated that he thought the object of the resolution was entirely misconceived and no reflection upon the officers of the Road was intended, but in order to promote harmony he would withdraw it, which he did, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

State Secrets Leaking Out--A Leaf of Private Political History.

In a debate on judges' salaries in the Senate on Friday last, Senator Carpenter made the following statement:

When General Grant's administration came in, he offered the office of Secretary of State to a statesman of the West, of Iowa, a man who all of us would have been proud to see in that place. How did he look at it? To come to Washington and live as a Secretary of State should live, would cost him $16,000 a year, and his salary was $8,000—$7,000 out of pocket each year. If he were to stay with his family in Iowa, he could support them on $5,000 and make $15,000. There was $17,000 difference in his bank account. He could not afford to pay that amount to be Secretary of State. Then General Grant goes right to the Eastern States, and offers the office to a man to whom the $17,000 made no earthly difference; and in that case your $8,000 paid to the present Secretary of State is thrown away, because he would have taken the office just as quick without the salary as with it.

The New York *Sun* remarks:

The statesman of Iowa mentioned by Mr. Carpenter is the Hon. James F. Wilson, but for want of complete information the Senator does not tell the story with perfect accuracy. Before General Grant was sworn in as President he offered to Mr. Wilson the office of Secretary of State, and he agreed to accept it. Afterward Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, besought General Grant to appoint him to that office as a compliment, which would enable him to go with more prestige as minister to the Court of Napoleon III, which place he had agreed to accept. General Grant felt himself under great obligations to Mr. Washburne, and asked Mr. Wilson if he would agree to the complimentary appointment of that statesman as Secretary of State, it being understood that he should not take the office, but only enjoy the honor of being nominated to it and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Washburne was the most malignant, ungenerous and unfair enemy he had ever had; but that if General Grant desired very much to pay him such a compliment he would not stand in the way, and would still be willing to be Secretary of State afterward. The nomination of Mr. Washburne was accordingly sent to the Senate. He was confirmed, and, to the surprise of everybody but himself, he had himself sworn in as Secretary on the very day, and at once began to exercise the authority of the office. More than this, he held on to it for a considerable period, and did not leave it until he was peremptorily required to do so by the President. But meanwhile Mr. Wilson withdrew his acceptance of the place, saying that he would not take an office which Mr. Washburne had warmed. Nor could any persuasion avail to make him reconsider his determination.

Ten thousand tons of iron are produced annually at Erie, Pennsylvania, by one furnace.